The Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 6. ALTOONA, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1862. NO. 48.

THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

E. D. McCRUM.....H. C. DERN,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Per annum, (payable invariably in advance,)..... $1.50.
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RAIL ROAD SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 25, 1861, TRAINS will arrive at and leave Altoona Station as follows:

Express Train	East	arrives	9,55 P. M.,	leaves	9,55 P. M.
"	" West	"	8,20 A. M.	"	8,40 A. M.
Fast	" East	"	3,35 A. M.	"	3,40 A. M.
"	" West	"	8,55 P. M.,	"	9,10 P. M.
Mail	" East	"	7,20 A. M.,	"	7,45 A. M.
"	" West	"	2,25 P. M.,	"	2,45 P. M.

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MAILS CLOSE AND OPEN.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way	11 00 A. M.
Western Way	8 00 "
Hollidaysburg	8 00 A. M. & 11 00 A. M.
Western Through	7 00 P. M.
Eastern Through	7 00 "

MAILS ARRIVE.

Hollidaysburg	8.15 A. M. & 11 15 A. M.
Western Through	3 10 A. M.
Eastern Through	8 20 "
Western Way	11 22 A. M.
Eastern Way	1 55 P. M.

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GEO. W. PATTON P. M

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 281. A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

MOUNTAIN R. A. CHAPTER, No. 189 R. A. C., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COUNCIL, No. 9. R. & S. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COMMANDERY, No. 10, K. T. meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

ALTOONA LODGE, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

VERANDA LODGE, No. 532. I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

WINNEBAGO TRIBE, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

ALTOONA DIVISION, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

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Secretary of State—Eli Slifer.
Attorney General—William M. Meredith.
Auditor General—Thomas E. Cochran.
Surveyor General—William L. Wright.
Adjutant General—E. M. Biddle.
State Treasurer—Henry D. Moore.

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State Senator—Hon. Lewis W. Hall.
Assemblyman—Thaddeus Banks.
Prothonotary—Anthony S. Morrow.
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Sheriff—Samuel McCamant. Deputy—John Marks.
District Attorney—Benjamin L. Hewit.
County Commissioners—George L. Cowan, George Koon, James M. Kinkead.
County Surveyor—James L. Gwin.
Treasurer—John McKeage.
Poor House Directors—Peter Good, William Burley, David Aurandt.
County Auditors—A. M. Lloyd, Robt. M. Messimer, L. L. Moore.
Coroner—A. J. Freeman.
Superintendent of Common Schools—John Mitchell.

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Burgess—John Allison.
Town Council—A. A. Smyth, Daniel Laughman, John McDowell, R. Greenwood, C. R. Hostetter, N. J. Mervine.
Clerk to Council—S. M. Woodcock.
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Assessor—John McClelland.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hesser, J. L. Reifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward—William Maloney.
" " West Ward—John L. Piper.
" " North Ward—Christian Whistler.
Inspectors—East Ward—D. M. Greene, John Hooper.
" West Ward—J. K. Bellman, Robt. Pitcairns.
" North Ward—Robt. McCormick, John Condo.

Select Poetry.

THE WOLVES.

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

[The following poem, which we find in the *Atlantic Monthly* for December, may not jingle so musically upon the ear of the casual reader as some others we might select, but to our mind it possesses more of the elements of genuine poetry than anything we have met with in a long while. It is peculiarly *apropos* to the season:]

Ye who listen to stories told
When hearts are cheery and nights are cold,

Of the lone woodside and the hungry pack
That howls on the fainting traveler's track—

Flame r d eye-balls that waylay,
By the wintry moon, the belated sleigh;

The lost child sought in the dismal wood,
The little shoes and the stains of blood

On the trampled snow; Oh! ye that hear
With thrills of pity and chills of fear,

Wishing some angel had been sent
To shield the hapless innocent—

Know ye the fiend that is crueller far
Than the gaunt grey herds of the forests are?

Swiftly vanish the wild, fleet tracks
Before the rifle and woodman's axe;

But hark to the coming of unseen feet,
Pattering by night through the city street!

Each wolf that dies in the woodland brown
Lives a spectre and haunts the town.

All night they snuff and snarl before
The poor patched window and broken door;

They paw the clapboards and claw the thatch;
At every crevice they whine and scratch;

Their tongues are subtle, and long and thin,
And they lap the living blood within.

Icy keen are the teeth that tear,
Red as ruin the eyes that glare.

Children crouched in corners cold
Shiver in tattered garments old,

And start from sleep with bitter pangs
At the touch of the phantom's viewless fangs.

Weary the mother and worn with strife,
Still she watches and fights for life.

But her hand is weak and weapon small!
One little needle against them all!

In an evil hour the daughter fled
From her poor chamber and wretched bed;

Through the city's pitiless solitude
To the door of sin the wolves pursued.

Fierce the father and grim with want;
His heart is gnawed by the spectre gaunt;

Frenzied, stealing forth by night,
With whetted knife to the desperate fight,

He thought to strike the spectre dead,
But he smites his brother man instead.

Oh! ye who listen to stories told
When hearts are cheery and nights are cold,

Weep no more at the tales you hear—
The danger is close and the wolves are near.

Shudder not at the murderer's name,
Marvel not at the maiden's shame,

Pass not by with averted eye
The door whence the stricken children cry.

But when the beat of the unseen feet
Sounds by night in the stormy street,

Follow then where the spectres glide;
Stand like Hope by the mother's side,

And be thyself the angel sent
To shield the hapless and innocent.

He gives but little who gives his tears,
He gives his best who aids and cheers.

He does well in the forest wild
Who slays the monster and saves the child;

But he does better and merits more,
Who drives the wolf from the poor man's door.

Choice Miscellany.

[Original.]

MY BIRTH-NIGHT DREAM.

BY DAISY HOWARD.

There is a tempest raging outside to-night; and I sit here alone, listening to its strife. The rain is dashing against the windows like mad, and the wind is wailing out a wild *miserere*—a sad, sullen *Dies Ira*—and that strikes a chill to my heart.

Twenty-six to-night! lonely, homeless; I had well nigh said *friendless;* but, thank God, some *few* friends are left to me.—Courage! fainting heart; let you and I look at this thing just as it is. Let us look our future calmly in the face—you and I, poor heart.

First let us count our purse. Just seven cents!—a bright half-dime and two pennies; and poor Jamie's shoes out at the toes, and his bright locks uncovered, save by an old felt hat with many and many a hole in it; poor little Jamie! Give strength, O! Father—strength to a sorrow-sick soul.

Twenty-six to-night, "and all is lost except a little life." But, courage! poor heart; droop not, O! weary head; it is not *seemly* on your birth-night. All this is very well to write or speak; but it will not still the clamoring of my lonely heart. O! friends of other days, my soul is yearning for your presence. Come back to me—come if but in seeming, and sit thee down in the vacant chairs by my side; for I am weary and lonely, and my heart is aching drearily. Ah! I invoke thee in vain; but no—what is this? As I live, every chair is filled! and loving words and tender tones are round me. Gather closer—closer, ye loved ones. O! I have so longed for this hour; and now that it has come my heart is fairly flooded with its rich tide of happiness. A mist gathers over my eyes, and I grow dreamy; I see, afar off, glimpses of the green pastures my childhood knew; I hear the low gurgle of the still waters. Hush! Speak softly, I'm dreaming now.

A pleasant, cheerful home is mine.—Warm kisses are pressed upon my brow and closed eyes, and pet names—long a stranger to me—are whispered in my ear. A sister's white hand smooths the hair from my brow; and red lips, that I foolishly thought I had seen grow pale under the kiss of death, are prattling sweet words close by my side. My precious mother sits by the table in *my* home; I had fancied I *had* no home! I can see the dear silvery hair; and the kind eyes that I thought had grown dim with much weeping, are smiling lovingly into mine. *Somebody* stands between me and the storms of life, and smooths the path for my tired feet. I am *not* poor and lonely; I am *not* jaded and weary-hearted. What is this? a robe of sheeny satin, and gems!—gems for me! My jaded eyes gleam brightly; my hair has a touch of its olden lustre, and the roses of other days are crimsoning my cheeks. We are going to the fete—*somebody* and I. We first visit the nursery, and press a kiss upon two sleeping brows. A golden head lies pillowed side by side with one of darker hue; two beautiful children that belong to *somebody* and I. And now we leave our home, and the strong form is close to me yet, guiding my footsteps lovingly. Music is swelling around us, and troops of friends speak kindly as we pass through the crowded rooms. How *could* we have fancied they had all turned coldly from us?—for, see! they love us now, and beckon us to them. How beautiful life is! How bright the beaming faces around us! How sweet the flowers' fragrance!—the busy hum of voices!—the flash and gleam of jewels! How precious the sense of the sheltering care guiding us about. But hark! What is that? A hollow cough grates upon my ear. I start up and rub my eyes. O, no! no! it cannot, *cannot be* that this is all a dream. I turn me round and look upon my surroundings. Alas! the bright pageant has departed. A little, feverish form, meets my straining sight; and a cough that sends thrills of dread and anguish surging through my soul, falls upon my ear. I remember me then, that *death* has robbed me of all my dear ones but poor little Jamie. I remember, too, Jamie's little, worn shoes, and see the unfinished manuscript lying before me, that *must be finished* before the coveted shoes could be bought.

So dies out many a hope and bright, bright taunting dream. Oh! Jamie!—Jamie!

THE HISTORY OF CROWNS.

Crowns were originally sacred only to the gods. First there was the little band or bandelet, that fitted tight around the heads of the ancient gods; then two strings or fillets; then leaves and branches and flowers; then finally the conventional crown or circlet, much as we have it at the present day. But soon the emblem of the divinities was transferred to men, and victors and statesmen and lawgivers and kings and heroes of all sorts, even to a well developed athlete, were duly crowned, until at last the proudest of the rulers adopted the rayed or spiked crown, which was the last form held peculiar by the gods. This was in those days of degenoracy when kings, pretending to be gods, forgot to be men. With the Jews the original crown was pointed like horns—horns being the emblems of power and prowess with them; and the first mention made of a crown in the Bible is when the Amalekites bring Saul's crown to David. According to a rabbinical tradition, Nimrod—Kenaz, the hunter king—was the first to imagine a crown, and the first to be crowned. One day, as he was abroad hunting, he looked up to the sky and saw the figure of a crown in the heavens. He called to a craftsman, and bade him copy the pattern—the crown remaining long enough to enable him to do so; and ever afterwards he wore that crown in obedience to the will of Heaven, and no one could look upon it without blindness. Pope Gregory VII used to say, sneeringly, in allusion to this story, that the priesthood came direct from God, but imperial power, crowned from Nimrod. The "mitre" of the Church is only the old Jewish horn-crown, in its turn copied from the Egyptian; while the Pope's tiara is the same mitre triply crowned, to mark him high priest, judge and supreme legislator of the Christian world. So was the king of old time ever a twofold personage—high priest and chief magistrate in one; and it has been an endless struggle hitherto to simplefy his pretensions. This, too, is one of the many creaking legacies left us by the Jews.—*All the Year Round.*

☞ Said a Sunday school teacher to a playful child, "What would you have been without your pious father and mother?" The little rogue replied. "I suppose ma'am, I would have been an orphan.

HOW TO EARN A HOME.

A STORY FOR HARD TIMES.

The other evening I came home with an extra ten dollar bill in my pocket—money that I had earned by out of doors work. The fact is, I'm a clerk in a down town store, at a sallary of $600 per annum, and a pretty wife and baby to support out of it. I suppose this income will sound amazingly small to your two and three thousand dollar office-holders, but nevertheless we contrive to live very comfortably upon it. We live on a floor of an unpretending little house, for which we pay $150 dolars per annum, and Kitty, my wife, you'll understand, does all her own work; so that we lay up a neat little sum every year. I've got a balance of two or three hundred dollars at the savings bank, the hoard of several years, and it is astonishing how rich I feel! Why, Rothschild himself isn't a circumstance to me! Well, I came home with my extra bill, and showed it triumphantly to Kitty, who of course was delighed with my industry and thrift.

"Now, my love," said I, "just add this to our account at the bank, and with interest to the end of the year."

Forthwith I commenced casting interest, and calculating in my brain. Kitty was silent, and rocked the cradle musingly with her foot.

"I've been thinking Harry," said she, after a moments pause, that "since you've got this extra money, we might afford to buy a new rug. This is getting dreadfully shabby, my dear, you must see."

I looked dolefully at the rug; it was worn and shabby enough, that was a fact.

"I can get a beautiful new velvet pattern for seven dollars," resumed my wife.

"Velvet—seven dollars," groaned I.

"Well, then, a common tufted rug like this would only cost three," said my cautious better half, who, seing she couldn't cary her first ambitious point, wisely withdrew her guns.

"That's more sensible," said I. "Well, we'll see about it."

"And there's another thing I want," continued my wife, putting her hand coaxingly on my shoulder, "and it's not at all extravagant either."

"What is it!" I asked, softening rapidly.

"I saw such a lovely silk dress pattern on Canal street this morning, and I can get it for six dollars,—only six dollars—Harry! It's the cheapest thing I ever saw."

"But havn't you got a pretty green silk dress?"

"That old thing! Why, Harry, I've worn it ever since we've been married."

"Is it soiled, or ragged?"

"No, of course; but who wants to wear the same green dress forever! Everybody knows it is the only silk dress I have."

"Well, what then?"

"That's just a man's question," pouted Kitty. "And I suppose you have not observed how old-fashioned my bonnet is getting."

"Why, I thought it looked very neat and tasteful since you put on that black velvet winter trimming."

"Of course—you men have no taste in such matters."

We were silent for a moment; I'm afraid we both felt a little cross and out of humor with one another. In fact, on my journey home, I had entertained serious thoughts of exchanging my old silver watch for a more modern time-piece of gold, and had mentally appropriated the ten dollars to further that purpose. Savings-bank reflections had come later,

As we sat before the fire each wrapped in thought, our neighbor, Mr. Wilmot, knocked at the door. He was employed at the same store as myself, and his wife was an old family friend.

"I want you to congratulate me," he said, taking a seat. "I have purchased that little cottage out on the Bloomingdale road to-day.

"What! that beautiful little wooden cottage with the piazza, and lawn, and fruit garden behind?" exclaimed Kitty almost enviously.

"Is it possible?" I cried. A little cottage home of my own, just like that I had often admired on the Bloomingdale road, had always been the crowning ambition of my life—a distant and almost hopeless point, but no less earnestly desired.

"Why, Wilmot," said I, "how did this happen? You've only been in business eight or ten years longer than I, at a salary but a trifle larger than mine, yet I could as soon buy the mint as purchase a cottage like that."

"Well," said my neighbor "we have all been working to this end for years.—My wife has darned, patched, mended and saved—we have lived on plain fare, and done with the cheapest things. But the magic charm of the whole affair was that we laid aside every penny that was not needed by actual, positive want. Yes, I have seen my wife lay by red coppers, one by one."

"Times are hard you know, just now; the owner was not what you call an economical man, and he was glad to sell at a moderate price. So you see that even "hard times" have helped me!"

When our neighbor was gone, Kitty and I looked meaningly at one another.

"Harry," said she, "the rug isn't bad after all, and my green silk will do a year longer with care." "And a silver watch is quite as good for all practical purposes, as a gold repeater," said I. "We will set aside all imaginary wants."

"The ten dollar bill must go to the bank," said Kitty, "and I'll economise the coppers just as Mrs. Wilmot did. Oh, how happy she will be among the roses in that cottage garden next spring!"

Our merry tea-kettle sung us a cheerful song over the glowing fire that night, and its burden was "Economy and a home of our own amid the roses and the country air."

DON'T GET DISCOURAGED.

Don't get discouraged! Whoever gained anything by drawing down the corners of his mouth when a cloud came over the sun, or letting his heart drop like a lead-weight into his shoes when misfortune came upon him? Why, man, if the world knocks you down jostles past you in its great race, don't sit whining under people's feet, but get up, rub your elbows, and begin again. There are some people who even to look at is worse than a dose of chamomile tea. What if you do happen to be a little puzzled on the dollar and cent question? Others besides you have stood in exactly the same spot, and struggled bravely out of it, and you are neither halt, lame nor blind, that you can do likewise! The weather may be dark and rainy—very well; laugh between the drops and think cheerily of the blue sky and sunshine that will surely come to-morrow! Business may be dull; make the best of what you have, and look forward to something more hopeful. If you catch a fall, don't lament over your bruise, but be thankful that no bones are broken. If you can't afford roast beef and plum pudding, eat your codfish joyfully and bless your stars for the indigestion and dyspepsia you thereby escape! But the moment you begin to look over your troubles and count up the calamities you may as well throw yourself over the wharfs and be done with it. The luckiest fellow that ever lived, might have woes enough, if he set himself seriously to work looking them up. They are like invisible specks of dust; you don't see 'em till you put on your spectacles to discover what is a great deal better let alone.

Dont get discouraged, little wife! Life is not long enough to spend in inflaming your eyes and reddening your nose because the pudding won't bake, and your husband says the new shirts you worked over so long "set like bags." Make another pudding—begin the shirts anew! Don't feel "down in the mouth" because the dust will settle, and clothes will wear out, and crockery will get broken. Being a woman don't procure you an exemption from trouble and care; you have got to fight the battle of life as well as your husband, and it will never do to give up without a bold struggle. Take things as they come, good and bad together, and when you feel inclined to cry, just change your mind and laugh; never turn a blessing around to see if it has got a dark side to it, and always take it for granted that things *are* blessings until they prove to be something else.—Never allow yourself to get discouraged, and you'll find the world a pretty comfortable sort of place after all.

A SAILOR'S YARN.—Jack Brace tells the following story in the Boston *Journal:* On the passage, last Summer, of the ship *Comet* from San Francisco to New York, a mischievous sailor lad, the captain's apprentice, for some practical joke on the cooper, was headed up by that personage in an empty water-cask on deck. Suddenly there came on a blow, and, in a severe lurch, the cask containing the boy rolled over into the sea. The circumstance was not noticed by those on board. Fortunately the cask struck bung up, and floated about thirty hours, when it was thrown upon the beach on the coast of New Jersey. Here the boy made desperate efforts to extricate himself from his prison without success, and, in despair, gave up to die. Some cows, however, strolling on the beach, were attracted to the cask, and in walking around it, one came so near that the boy put his hand out of the bung-hole and seized her tail, which he instantly drew into the hole, and held on with both hands. The cow bellowed and ran for dear life, and after running some two hundred yards with the cask, struck it against a rock on the beach, and knocked it, as we may say, into a cocked hat. The boy thus providentially released, was discovered by some fishermen and taken care of until he was sent to New York.

☞ When you doubt between two words, choose the plainest, the commonest, the most idiomatic. Eschew fine words as you would a rogue; love simple ones as you would native roses on your cheeks. Let us use the plainest and shortest words that will grammatically and gracefully express our meaning.

SINGULAR WAR INCIDENT.

The Lynchburg *Republican* publishes the following incident, remarkable alike for its singularity, as well as for its melancholy fulfillment to the brother of one of the parties concerned: Just before the war broke out, and before Lincoln's proclamation was issued, a young Virginian named Summerfield, was visiting the city of New York where he made the acquaintance of two Misses Holmes of Waterbury, Vermont. He became somewhat intimate with the young ladies, and the intercourse seemed to be mutually agreeable. The proclamation was issued, and the whole North thrown into a blaze of excitement. On visiting the ladies one evening, at the hour of parting they remarked that their present meeting would probably be their last; they must hurry home to aid in making up the overcoats and clothing for the volunteers from their town. Summerfield expressed his regret that they must leave, but at the same time especially requested them to see that the overcoats were well made, as it was his intention, if he ever met the Vermont regiment in battle, to kill one of them and take his coat.

Now for the sequel. Virginia seceded. The Second Vermont regiment, a portion of which was from the town of Waterbury, was sent to Virginia. The battle of Manassas was fought, in which they were engaged, and so was Summerfield.—During the battle, Summerfield marked his man, not knowing to what State he belonged; the fatal ball was sped on its errand of death; the victim fell at the flash of the gun, and, upon rushing up to secure the dead man's arms, Summerfield observed that he had a fine new overcoat strapped to his back, which he determined to appropriate to his own use. The fight was over, and Summerfield had time to examine his prize, when remarkable as it may appear, the coat was marked with the name of Thomas Holmes, and in the pockets were found letters signed with the names of the sisters whom Summerfield had known in New York, and to whom he had made the remark we have quoted, in which the dead man was addressed as brother. The evidence was conclusive—he had killed the brother of his friends, and the remark which he had made in jest had a melancholy fulfillment. We are assured this narrative is literally true, Summerfield now wears the coat, and, our informant states, is not a little impressed with the singularity of the incident.

DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT.

Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria, whose death occurred rather suddenly on Sunday, the 15th ult., in London, of gastric fever, was born at Rosenau, on the 26th of August, 1819. He was the second son of Ernest, Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, under whose immediate personal superintendence he received an admirable education, which he completed by attending the University of Bonn, during three academical seasons. In July, 1838, he visitted England, in company with Leopold, King of Belgium, and spent some time at the court of the youthful queen, and in November, 1839, it was formrlly announced to the privy council, by the Queen, that she intended to form a matrimonial alliance with Prince Albert. The secret had long been public property, but was kept in suspense by the decorous contradictions of the ministerial journals. The marriage was solemnized Feb. 10, 1840. For the purpose of rendering him perfectly independent, the munificent personal allowance of $150,000 a year was made to him by Parliament. Beside which he was a field-marshal, Knight of the Garter, and other orders, colonel of the Fusilier Guards, and held a number of other lucrative or honorary appointments. He was a man of refined taste, and an accomplished musician and draughtsman. Forbidden by his position from interfering in politics, he occupied himself with superintending the education of his children. The progress of the arts and sciences, and general philanthropic subjects, such as the "dwellings of the working classes," sanitary arrangements, &c., also engaged his attention.—He was patron and president of numerous charitable institutions, in which he took a personal interest. As President of the Society of Arts, he was the chief promoter of the great exhibition of 1851. He was noted, in a country of scientific agriculturists, for the spirit with which he carried out agricultural experiments, and his farming stock has been frequently exhibited, and gained prizes. As a patron of art, Prince Albert has shown himself particularly active.

UNWRITTEN POETRY.—It is stamped upon the broad blue sky—it twinkles in every star,—it mingles in the ocean's surge and glitters in the dew drop that gems the lily's bell. It glows in the gorgeous colors of the decline of day, and rests in the blackened crest of the gathering storm cloud. It is in the mountain's height and in the cataract's roar,—in the towering oak, and in the tiny flower. Where we can see the hand of God, there beauty finds her dwelling-place.

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1862.

☞ The Message of Governor Curtin has crowded out several news articles intended for this week's paper, but we imagine that the message will be as acceptable as anything else we could give.

Organization of the Legislature.

The Legislature of this State met at Harrisburg on Tuesday last, and effected an organization without difficulty. In the House the Republicans and Union Democrats coalesced and elected John Rowe, of Franklin county, (Union Democrat) Speaker, and F. W. Rauch, of Carbor county, (Republican) Chief Clerk. In the Senate, Hon. L. W. Hall, of this county, was chosen Speaker, and George W. Hamersley, of Philadelphia, Chief Clerk.

In the election of Hon. Louis W. Hall to the Speakership, the Senate has shown a proper appreciation of this gentleman's merits and claims, and answered the general expectation and desire. We are sure his brother Senators, who by frequent and various intercourse with him, have had the best opportunities of estimating his abilities and public services, would not have chosen him to this honorable position, unless he was in every way worthy of it. The brilliant parliamentary qualities he displayed heretofore, fully justify the expectation that he will preside with distinguished ability. His constituents whom he has faithfully and worthily represented in his Senatorial career, thus far, cannot but be gratified by this new and unmistakeable proof of his rising fame. On taking the chair Mr. Hall delivered the address which we subjoin, which is most aptly conceived and expressed—full of noble and patriotic sentiments, to which every loyal heart will respond:

SENATORS:—I thank you for the kind partiality which has raised me to the dignity of your presiding officer. I accept the honor with diffidence in my ability to fulfil your expectations, but with the determination so far as in me lies, to give to the duties of the position my industrious and impartial efforts, and I claim, as I have no doubt I shall receive, at your hands, indulgence towards myself, whilst you exercise forbearance and courtesy towards each other. I cannot but be impressed with the liveliest emotions of pleasure at this generous confidence on your part, animating me anew in the discharge of public duty; I yet feel how idly I would employ your time in felicitating myself upon the attainment of civic honors, in this "awful and rugged crisis," when above all personal considerations, the salvation of the Republic should engage *all* our thoughts.

We meet in stirring times. An epoch in our National life is upon us. Events of vast importance in quick succession cluster fast, decisive, perhaps of our destiny, perhaps of the destiny of mankind. For let this government be overthrown from within itself, and who can say, but that its great underlying principle, the capacity of man for self government, shall be thrown aside for the future, by the people of the world, as a failure.

Our State is inseparably linked with all the others. We share a common fate, either of disgrace and ruin, or permanent power and glory. All other questions of political economy, or governmental policy, are merged in the one great issue of National life or death. For what are all other interests worth, without a government that can maintain itself? What other public calamity can be compared to the National overthrow? Wars have visited our country in times past, waged by the savages of the forest, and the self-styled "mistress of the Seas." Pestilence has, at various times wasted us; public credit has gone down, while succeeding waves of financial revulsion swept the social state. Yet, blessed by a benign government, our country has outlived them all. But where is the hope of resurrection from the grave of National disintegration? We cannot be too deeply, anxiously, impressed with the conviction that unless we conquer in this struggle, all is lost. There can be no peace unless we conquer peace. If we should even tender the olive branch, a thought which cannot be entertained for a single moment, the rebellious States would disdainfully reject it. All the sacrifice that may be made in this war, all the treasure that may be expended, all the evils that are inseparable from it, and which the humane croakers for peace are constantly aggravating, are light, in comparison with the untold evils which would follow a triumphant rebellion. But if we could even agree upon a peaceable separation, how long would peace continue? The disloyal Southern States intoxicated with success, would be more aggressive, domineering and unscrupulous than ever before. An eternal conflict of jarring interests would entail interminable internal wars upon all our posterity, whilst our weakened, divided, demoralized condition would constantly invite the aggressions of the grasping potentates of Europe. If this government has not the power of subduing a rebellion, it has not the power of preserving itself. It is now on its great trial. Now is the time for the solution of the grand problem. European monarchists point to this country as the last great exemplification of the impossibility of a permanent republic. Do they predicate the failure of our country on the mere fact that civil war exists? What Nation in all history has been exempt from it? Is it peculiar to Republics? Then, whence the civil wars that from her earliest history until recent reigns, have time and again, ravaged and scourged the British Empire? Why is it, that England safely moored in that quiet cove of blest tranquility, a limited monarchy, has been frequently torn from her moorings and tossed madly in the seas of revolution? If a monarchy be the symbol of strength and perpetuity whence the War of the Roses? Why has the blood of monarchs in France so often glutted the savage vengeance of internal factions? Civil war indeed exists. A war on our part, to put down an unnatural, ungrateful, matricidal, Hell-born Rebellion. Long plotted, it has been hatched at last into wicked life, and seeks, with treachery, falsehood, theft, robbery, arson and murder, as its allies, to dissolve this blood-bought Union, our priceless heritage from our forefathers. The magnitude of the contest, the tremendous consequences of discomfiture, can hardly be exaggerated. But who doubts the result? Superiority of strength, numbers and resources, and the invincible will of a united North must triumph. As certain as Truth and Justice sit enthroned in Heaven, there can be but one issue from this conflict. The North may have to spend profusely her treasures, and her patriotic sons pour out their life-blood like water, but the Government must and *will* be sustained. The omens are auspicious. Hitherto the Rebels, immensely inferior to the Loyalists in numbers and aggregate wealth, have far excelled us in energy and vigor. We were slow to appreciate the true state of the case. Nor is it surprising. True to the Union and the Constitution ourselves, hereditarily and proudly loving the one and religiously venerating the other, we were loth to believe it possible that men were so lost to the glorious memories of the past and the bright hopes of the future, as to recklessly and diabolically conspire to overthrow both. Six hundred thousand free citizens—volunteers—marshalled on the battle-field in defence of the government, affords an evidence of strength which the world has never before witnessed. Let monarchists contemplate the incredibly short time in which this immense army has been raised, the discipline to which it has attained, the spirit of undying devotion which animates all, and learn the lesson of our Republic's strength.

The noble State which honors us with seats in this Chamber, has been true to her traditional renown. More than 100,000 Pennsylvanians are now in the field, and wherever they have had an opportunity of facing the foe, their actions have shown them as martial in spirit as they are distinguished for discipline. Of such gallant spirits, ready to die for their country's flag, Pennsylvania may well be proud. We know that their names and deeds will illustrate the brightest records of this unhappy war, and that they will never desert the post of duty, until victory wreaths its laurels around their brows, and the restored bond of union shall be,

> "Unbroken as the sacred chain of nature
> That binds the jarring elements in peace."

The present session will doubtless be one of great importance. Whatever public affairs may demand our attention, (it is needless for me to surmise what they may be) it becomes us to lift ourselves above all personal and party interests and to act in that grave, dispassionate and dignified manner, which should ever characterize a Legislative body. From my knowledge of the Senate, I confidently anticipate that the peculiar duties of my position will be rendered light and easy, by your cordial co-operation in the maintenance of strict order and the careful observance of parliamentary rules. Again I thank you, Senators, for the honor you have conferred upon me, and doubt not that mutual prudence and patience will enable us to transact the business of the session pleasantly to ourselves and to the welfare of our constituents.

At noon on Wednesday the Governor's Message and accompanying documents were received and read, but we have only room to-day for the

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:

It has pleased Divine Providence, during the last season, to give us abundant crops, unbroken peace within our borders, unanimity among our people, and thus to enable this Commonwealth to do her full duty to the country, to herself, and to posterity. For these blessings we have cause to be grateful.

The balance in the Treasury on the 30th Nov., 1860, was.....		$681,433 08
The receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1861, were as follows:		
From ordinary sources.....	$3,017,645 57	
From temporary loan under Act of April 12, 1861, at 6 per cent. interest, and negotiated at par.....	475,000 00	
From 6 per cent. loan under Act May 15, 1861, also negotiated at par.....	2,612,150 00	
From Society of Cincinnatus...	500 00	
From United States on account of military expenses.....	606,000 00	
From Pay Masters and others, refunded.....	32,229 45	
		6,743,525 02
Total into Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1861.....		$7,424,958 10
And the payments as follows:		
For ordinary purposes.....	$3,144,480 34	
For military purposes, under Acts of April 12, 1861, and May 15 and 16, 1861:		
	474,873 85	
	1,708,462 68	
	176,535 51	
	2,359,872 04	
For amount of loan under Act of April 12, 1861, repaid.....	375,000 00	
		5,873,352 38
Leaving balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1861,		$1,551,605 72

PUBLIC DEBT, FUNDED AND UNFUNDED.

Received from temporary loan, under Act April 12, 1861.....	475,000 00	
Repaid as above.....	375,000 00	
Outstanding Nov. 30, 1861.....		100,000 00
Received from loan under Act of May 15, 1861.....		2,612,150 00
Amount of public debt, funded and unfunded, Nov. 30, 1860,	37,929,847 50	
Paid during fiscal year.....	161,331 42	
	$37,868,516 08	
Remaining unpaid, (exclusive of military loans above mentioned,) Nov. 30, 1861.....		$37,868,516 08

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF MILITARY LOANS.

Receipts from military loan, under Act April 12, 1861.....	475,000 00	
" " May 15, "	2,612,150 00	
From Pay Masters and others, refunded.....	32,229 45	
		3,119,379 45
Paid for military expenses, as above.....	2,353,872 04	
Paid for redeeming loan, Act April 12, 1861.....	375,000 00	
		2,728,872 04
Unexpended of military loans.....		$390,507 41

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF ORDINARY REVENUE.

Balance in Treasury, from ordinary sources, Nov. 30, 1860,	681,433 08	
Received from ordinary sources during fiscal year.....	3,017,645 57	
	3,699,078 65	
Paid for ordinary expenses, as above.....	3,144,480 34	
Unexpended of ord'ry revenue		554,598 31
Received from United States Government, on account of military expenditures.....		606,000 00
Received from Society of Cincinnatus.....		500 00
Balance in Treasury, as above,		$1,551,605 72

It will be observed that the fiscal year ends on the 30th of November, and the sinking fund year on the first Monday in September, which accounts for the apparent deficiency in the amount of debt paid as stated in the Treasurer's report, and by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The State has on hand a surplus of uniforms and equipments which cost about $190,000, which the United States have agreed to take and pay for at cost.—Arrangements have been made with the general government for the reimbursement of the military expenses of the State since the 27th of July last. The bills as paid are forwarded to Washington and partial repayments have already been made.

It will be observed that the receipts from ordinary sources of revenue for the year 1861 have decreased, but as payments have been made on some of them since the settlement at the end of the fiscal year on the first of December, and more may reasonably be expected in addition to the payments to be made by the National Government as hereinafter stated the balance available in the treasury will be largely increased.

It will also be observed that it has not yet been found necessary to call in all of the loan effected under the act of the 18th of May last.

In some items the ordinary revenue of 1861 was in excess of that of 1860.

The loan authorized by the act of May 15th, 1861, was taken at par. This occurrence, most gratifying under all the then existing circumstances of embarrassment, affords triumphant evidence of the confidence of the people in the stability and integrity of the Commonwealth and of their determination to support the Government.

The operations of the Sinking Fund during the last year have been as shown by my proclamation of 5th September last, as follow:

Debt redeemed from 4th September, 1860, to 1st Sept. 1861,		$300,801 01
Of Stock loans.....	$300,050 00	
" interest on certificates,.....	3,330 01	
" relief notes,.....	421 00	
		$300,801 01

I refer to the reports of the State Treasurer and Auditor General for the details of the financial affairs of the Commonwealth. The reports of the Surveyor General and State Librarian will exhibit the state of the Departments under their care.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund during the last spring received from the Philadelphia and Erie (late Sunbury and Erie) Railroad Company forty bonds of that company for $100,000 each, and a mortgage to secure the same executed in conformity with the third section of the act of March the 7th, 1861. That company has also deposited in the State Treasury its bonds to the amount of five millions of dollars, in accordance with the 6th section of the same act. On the 9th of May last I granted my warrant authorizing the State Treasurer to deliver to the said company one thousand of said bonds, being to the amount of one million of dollars. This warrant was issued in conformity with the law, the five per cent. bonds mentioned in the fifth section of the act (except those belonging to the State and now in the Sinking Fund) having been previously surrendered and cancelled, and satisfaction entered on the Record of the Mortgage mentioned in said fifth section. Having received notice from the company that the bonds so delivered to the company or their proceeds had been appropriated in accordance with the provisions of the law, on the 21st of June last I appointed John A. Wright as Commissioner to examine and to report to me whether said bonds or their proceeds had been appropriated to the purposes required by the act.—His report has not yet been received by me.

It is understood that arrangements have at last been made under which the direct railroad connection between Philadelphia and Erie will be completed within a short time. It is impossible to estimate too highly the importance of this great work to the Commonwealth, and especially to Philadelphia and Erie and the hitherto neglected counties near its route west of the Susquehanna.

By the act of the 21st April, 1858, for the sale of the State canals to the Sunburry and Erie railroad company it was provided that if that company should sell said canals for a greater sum in the aggregate than three and a half millions of dollars seventy-five per centum of such excess should be paid to the Commonwealth by a transfer of so much of such bonds and securities as said company should receive for the same and payable in like manner.

The company sold the canals and reported that the share of the profit on such sale, due to the Commonwealth was $281,250 of which $250 was paid in cash and for the remaining $281,000 the Commonwealth received coupon bonds of the Wyoming canal company to that amount, being a portion of bonds for $900,000 issued by that company and secured by a mortgage of the Wyoming canal, formerly called the Lower North Branch canal. These bonds bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 15th of January and July, and the interest was paid by the company to January last inclusive.—The interest due in July last has not been paid.—Judgments having been obtained against the company on some of the coupons for the unpaid July interest, a bill in equity was filed in the supreme court by a bond and stock holder in which such proceedings were had that by a decree made on the 2d September last the property and affairs of the company were placed in the hands of a receiver.

A plan has been suggested for the assent of the stock and bond holders which contemplates a sale of the canal under lawful process and a purchase of the same for the purpose of forming a new company, of which the capital stock shall be one million of dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of fifty dollars each, of which each assenting holder of a mortgage bond for one thousand dollars shall be entitled to eighteen shares, and each assenting holder of fifty shares of stock of the Wyoming canal company shall be entitled to nine shares. Of course no officer of the Commonwealth had authority to assent to the proposal or in any way to affect her position. It is believed also that the plan is not one that ought to be assented to by the Commonwealth, and that under all the circumstances, if the convenience of individual parties requires a change such as proposed, the debt due to the Commonwealth ought to be first paid or fully secured.

I suggest that the Act passed 8th of April 1861, entitled, "An Act concerning the sale of railroads, canals, &c.," should be modified so that in all cases in which a debt may be due to the Commonwealth by the company as whose property a public work may be sold, the purchasers thereof shall not be entitled to the benefits and privileges conferred by the Act unless they shall have first paid the debt due to the State, or secured the same by their bonds to the Commonwealth secured by a first mortgage on the work itself.

I commend the subject to the immediate consideration of the Legislature, as an effort may be made at an early day to enforce a sale of the canal, and some provision by law to protect the interests of the State would in that case be necessary.

The wicked and monstrous rebellion which broke out many months ago, has not yet been quelled. Every sentiment of loyalty and patriotism demands its effectual suppression.

In my messages of the 9th and 30th of April last, I set forth at length my views of the character and objects of the contest which is still pending. Subsequent reflection has confirmed me in the correctness of the opinions then expressed and to which I refer. In addition it ought to be understood, that looking to the variety and character of her products and industry, her material interest alone would render the preservation of the Union from present assault upon it, indispensable to Pennsylvania. She cannot afford to have a foreign power below or above or bounding her on the Delaware, the Chesapeake or the Mississippi, and she will never acquiesce in such a result, whatever may be the cost in men and money of her resistance to it.

On the 9th of April last I directed the attention of the Legislature to the necessity which existed for an improved military organization, and on the 12th of the same month the Act entitled "An Act for the better organization of the militia of this Commonweath" passed, appropriating the sum of $500,000 for the purpose of organizing, equipping and arming the militia. On the 15th of April the President by proclamation, called for a military force of 75,000 men, of which the quota assigned to Pennsylvania was at first sixteen (afterwards reduced to fourteen) regiments to serve as infantry or riflemen for the term of three months unless sooner discharged. This call was enthusiastically responded to by the people of Pennsylvania. The first military aid from the loyal States, which the Government received at Washington, was a Pennsylvania corps which arrived there prior to the 19th of April. On that day the passage of other corps from this and other States through Baltimore was impeded by force and during nearly two weeks afterwards the communication between Washington and the loyal States was almost entirely cut off. On the 19th I received a request from the War Department that the troops preparing in this State should be clothed, armed, and equipped, subsisted and transported by the State in consequence of the then inability of the United States. This request was of course complied with, and twenty-five regiments, (being eleven regiments beyond our quota,) comprising 20,175 men from Pennsylvania served for the term of three months under the President's proclamation above referred to. As the furnishing those volunteers with supplies was necessarily under the circumstances a hurried operation, and as complaints were made in regard to them, and frauds were alleged to have been perpetrated, I appointed a board of commissioners to investigate the whole subject. A copy of their report with the evidence taken by them has been already laid before the public. It is the intention of the Auditor General to open the accounts of such parties as appear by the testimony to have been overpaid and this course has already been taken in two of those cases.

On the expiration of the term of the three months men in July last, some eight or ten thousand discharged Pennsylvania volunteers were thrown into Harrisburg, without notice, and detained here, waiting to be paid, for an average time of some ten days. Their tents, camp equipage and cooking utensils had been taken from them at Williamsport, Md., and they arrived here destitute of all means of shelter and of preparing their food. The Commissary of the United States furnished uncooked rations, and under the circumstances of emergency I deemed it necessary to make arrangements for aiding in the cooking and baking of the rations, and also for furnishing meals to such of the regiments as arrived during the night, or under circumstances requiring instant relief. The expenses attending these operations amounted, so far as ascertained, to $744.20, and I recommend that the Legislature make an appropriation to pay them. It ought to be stated that these expenses would have been much larger, but for the liberal and patriotic efforts of the citizens and especially the ladies of Harrisburg; their free-handed hospitality and generous aid to our wearied and hungry soldiers, deserve remembrance and gratitude.

At the special session of the Legislature which commenced on the 30th of April last, I recommended the organization of a reserve corps, to be armed, equipped, clothed, subsisted and paid by the State, and drilled in camps of instruction, in anticipation of the exigencies of the country, and by the Act of the 15th of May last, such a corps was directed to be raised, and a loan of $3,000,000 was authorized to defray the expenses of that and other military operations. Men more than sufficient in number to form some ten regiments of the Reserve Corps had, previous to the 15th of May, been accepted by me, in pursuance of a call on me (afterwards rescinded,) for twenty-five regiments, and were then already assembled and subject to my control. Most of these men volunteered for the Reserve Corps and were immediately organized. The remaining regiments were rapidly recruited and the Corps was thus completed, and George A. McCall, of Chester county, was commissioned as Major-General, and assigned to the command of all the forces raised or to be raised under the provisions of the last mentioned act. The regiments composing the Reserve Corps were instructed in four camps in different parts of the State, until they were taken into the service of the United States. Two of these regiments, under the commands of Colonels Charles J. Biddle and Seneca G. Simmons, and two companies of Artillery under the command of Col. Charles T. Campbell, at the pressing instance of the War Department were sent, on the 22d of June last, to the relief of Col. Wallace, at Cumberland, and remained for about six weeks there and in Western Virginia, engaged in active operations.

Towards the close of July the whole Corps was called for under requisition, and taken into the service of the United States. Within four days after the disaster at Bull Run, eleven regiments of this fine body of men (armed, drilled, clothed and equipped, and in all respects ready for active service,) were in Washington. The regiments and companies from Western Virginia and the two remaining regiments making the whole number of fifteen, soon joined them there, and they are all now in service under the command of Gen. McCall, who has been commissioned as a Brigadier General by the United States.

These fifteen regiments contain fifteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-six men, and constitute a division comprising three brigades, a regiment of artillery and one of cavalry. The whole expense of raising, clothing, equipping, subsisting and paying the Reserve Corps, (including the expense of establishing and fitting the camps of instruction, of recruiting and supplying regimental flags, and the expenses of the campaign of the two regiments and companies in Maryland and Western Virginia, which were all defrayed by the State,) has amounted to $855,444.87 This does not include the transportation on rail roads, as the separation of that account would have been a work of great labor; nor does it include the pay of the two regiments during the campaign, but it does include all the expenses, which were heavy, of teams and transportation not on rail roads, for the two regiments on the campaign above mentioned. Twelve regiments of the Reserve Corps were paid, subsisted, &c., to the average date of 22d July. The two regiments in Western Virginia were paid by the State to the date of their departure from Harrisburg on that expedition. The cavalry regiment was not paid by the State. It will be perceived that the whole average expense per man was $53.95.

Previous to the 31st of April last, a regiment had been enlisted in the city of Erie from North-Western Pennsylvania. When the call was made on me on that day, for twenty-five additional regiments, the Erie regiment was ordered to march to Harrisburg. The call was rescinded, however, before the regiment reached Pittsburgh, and I ordered it to encamp at that city, where it remained until the 30th of June. The National Government declined to muster the regiment into service, as all existing requisitions made on the State were more than filled.

Much apprehension existed in the Western and South-Western borders of the State, and it was deemed prudent to retain the regiment at Pittsburgh to meet any emergency that might arise.—After the passage of the Act of 15th May, 1861, it was expected that the regiment would form part of the Reserve Volunteer Corps; but as the men had been a long time from home and remained inactive in camp, they declined entering the service, and were subsisted and paid up to the 30th of June by the State. Two regiments have since been enlisted from the same part of Pennsylvania at the city of Erie, one of which has been at Washington, in service, since September, and the other is now ready for marching orders—and it is due to the 1st Erie regiment to say that most of the men are now in service.

Further requisitions for sixteen regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry were shortly afterwards made by the War Department. Of these, sixteen have already been raised and are in the service of the United States, and the remaining two are in the course of organization and ready to march.

In addition to the requisitions on the State, the War Department had given authorities to numerous individuals to raise volunteers in Pennsylvania, but as that system was found to create much embarrassment, a general order was issued by the War Department on the 25th of September last placing all such organizations under the control of the Governor, and shortly afterwards a requisition was made on the State to increase her quota to 75,000 men. Those independent organizations, as they were called, thus became Pennsylvania regiments and, as completed and sent forward, form part of the quota of the State.

The State regiments have been numbered, and the last to this date is numbered 115. Two of the three months regiments have continued in service under the later requisitions, and retain their original numbers. Deducting the remaining twenty-three three months regiments, there are ninety-two regiments in service and preparing for it. We have also in service and preparing, twenty-four companies.

The following table of the existing Pennsylvania volunteer force is given for information:

REGIMENTS IN SERVICE.

66 regiments of infantry, of which 6 were rifle regiments.....		71,189
11 regiments of cavalry.....		12,020
1 regiment of artillery.....		1,077
		84,956

COMPANIES IN SERVICE.

7 companies of infantry	707	
6 " " cavalry.....	578	
6 " " artillery.....	936	
		2,221
		87,177
Enlistments in other than Pennsylvania organizations, estimated, (the officers of which are in course of being commissioned).....		6,400
Total in service		93,577

REGIMENTS PREPARING FOR SERVICE.

12 regiments of infantry.....	13,092	
1 " " cavalry.....	1,136	
1 " " artillery.....	1,077	
		15,305

COMPANIES PREPARING FOR SERVICE.

1 company of cavalry.....	109	
4 companies of artillery.....	624	
		733
		16,038
In service.....		93,577
Preparing for service		16,038
Pennsylvania's contribution.....		109,615

Exclusive of 20,175 three months men now disbanded.

The regiments preparing for service are incomplete. Those that may not be filled by the 16th instant, will be consolidated and sent forward. Of the regiments in service, the 11th and 15th regiments of Infantry are at Annapolis; the 28th, 29th, 21st, 66th, 69th, 71st, 72d, and 106th regiments and one company of Infantry are in the command of Major General Banks; the 45th, 50th, 55th, 76th and 100th regiments of Infantry are in South Carolina; the 48th Infantry are at Hatteras Inlet; the 108th Infantry and 11th cavalry are at Fortress Monroe; the 77th, 78th and 79th Infantry, the 7th and 9th cavalry, one troop of horse, one squadron of cavalry and two battalions of artillery are in Kentucky; the 84th and 110th Infantry are in Western Virginia, as are also three companies of Infantry, four companies of cavalry, and five companies of light artillery; the 87th Infantry are at Cockeysville, in Maryland; one company of artillery is at Fort Delaware; all the remainder of the volunteers are at or near Washington. Upwards of 300 volunteers from Pennsylvania are now prisoners, but as arrangements have been made for the exchange of prisoners it may be expected that they will soon be released.

In compliance with the joint resolutions of the 16th of May last, I have procured regimental flags for the Pennsylvania volunteers, and have presented them in person to most of the regiments. In other cases, the regiments being on or near the Potomac, I have requested Mr. Cowan, Senator, and Messrs. Grow and Wright, members of the House of Representatives, from Pennsylvania, to present them in the name of the Commonwealth.

The General Government requested that the States would abstain from purchasing arms, as their competition was found injurious in the market, and in view of the large expenditures of money in arming and equipping the volunteer force of the State, provided for the defence of the National Government, I did not purchase any as authorized by the 28th section of the act of the 15th of May, 1861. The State has now quite as many arms as are necessary to arm all her volunteer organizations in existence; but, influenced by the threatening aspect of our relations with foreign governments, I have directed the Adjutant General to procure arms as soon as it can be done on reasonable terms and without injurious competition with the National Government. Arms have been distributed among the border counties to all the organizations that have been formed to receive them. 1930 arms have been thus distributed I have also addressed a letter to the commissioners of all the border counties, offering arms to them as soon as military organizations shall be formed to receive them. Besides thus complying with the requirements of the 27th section of the Act of 15th May last, I have deemed it prudent to offer five thousand arms to such military organizations as may be formed in Philadelphia on a plan to be approved by me as Commander-in-Chief. Muskets and rifles to a considerable extent have been furnished to the Pennsylvania volunteers from the State arsenal. Others have been sent by the United States authorities to arm them before leaving the State. In some cases regiments have gone without arms under assurances from the War Department that they would be armed at Washington or other near designated points, and that their immediate departure was required. It was thought wise in these cases not to insist on the arms being sent before the regiments marched, as this would have imposed on the government an unnecessary expense in freight, and would have been productive of delays which might have been seriously detrimental to the public service. Forty-two pieces of artillery with limbers, caissons, forges, ammunition wagons, harness and all the necessary implements and equipments were furnished by the State to the artillery regiment of the Reserve Corps. Ten of these were purchased by the State, and their cost has been refunded by the United States. Diligence has been used in collecting arms throughout the State and repairing and altering them in the most approved manner.

The State has now
62 pieces of artillery, of which 17 need repairs.
26,733 muskets and rifles, some of which are in the hands of mechanics being repaired; 1910 are in the hands of volunteer corps throughout the State; 1930 in the possession of County Commissioners, and 1,000 with the reserve corps of Philadelphia.
In addition to this the city of Philadelphia has
9 pieces of rifled artillery, and
4,976 muskets and rifles.

The Sate has also in the arsenal at Harrisburg
1,966 sabres and swords, and
1,957 pistols, and the city of Philadelphia has
440 sabres, and
326 pistols with the necessary accoutrements.
There is also in the Arsenal at Harrisburg a large amount of accoutrements and ammunition for artillery and small arms.

The Adjutant General is successfully engaged in collecting arms throughout the State, and it is expected that the number above stated will be largely increased. Probably, at least, 5,000 muskets and rifles and several pieces of artillery will still be collected.

The care which has been bestowed upon the comfort of the volunteers, and the goodness and sufficiency of their supplies of all kinds, and the excellent arrangement of the Medical Department under the control of Surgeon General Henry H. Smith, are proved by the fact that more than 90,000 men have for various, generally short periods at Camp Curtin since the 19th of April last, and that down to the 1st January inst. there died but forty-nine men at that camp, viz., forty-four from sickness, two (belonging to regiments from other States,) who had been injured on railroads, two accidentally killed in Camp Curtin and one shot in Harrisburg.

To facilitate the making of allotments of their pay by our volunteers in the field for the support of their families at home, I appointed Hon. Edgar Cowan, Thomas E. Franklin and E. C. Humes, Esqs., commissioners to visit the camps of our men on and South of the Potomac, and also James Park and M. W. Beltzhoover, Esqs., commissioners to visit those in Kentucky, and elsewhere in the western country, to call the attention of the troops to the system of allotment and encourage them in adopting a practical plan for carrying it into effect. The several reports of these commissioners are highly satisfactory.

For details of the several subjects connected with the military operations of this State, I refer to the reports of the Adjutant General, Surgeon General, Quarter Master General, Commissary General and Paymaster General which accompany this message.

The duties imposed on me were so onerous that I found it necessary to invite the temporary assistance of gentlemen on my staff to aid me to perform them.

In this capacity Cols. Thomas A. Scott, Gibbon J. Ball and John A. Wright contributed their valuable services from the middle of April until they were called away to other duties. Col. Scott remaining until he became connected with the War Department, Col. Ball until the 23d of June, and Col. Wright until the 23d of July; for the time thus devoted to the service of the State they have refused to receive any compensation.

Cols. Joseph D. Potts, A. L. Russell, J. Brown Parker and Craig Biddle were in service up to the 20th of December. The Department of Telegraph and Transportation was under the exclusive control of Col. Potts. The system and economy of its management show how faithfully and well he fulfilled his office. It is but just to all these gentlemen that I should bear testimony to the untiring zeal and fidelity with which their duties were performed.

The quota of the State having been more than filled, and her military force organized, I was enabled, on the 20th of December last, to dispense with a personal staff, and the temporary arrangement which had been made for its employment was then closed.

By the 15th section of the act of the 15th of May, 1861, I was authorized to draw my warrants on the Treasury for a sum not exceeding $20,000 for compensation to such persons as might be required to serve the country in a military capacity, &c. Of this fund I have drawn from the Treasury $8,500, out of which I paid the compensation of my personal staff, also other expenses of the military department, and the actual expenses of persons employed in temporary service, none of whom received any further compensation, and expenses of the commissions appointed to investigate alleged frauds, &c., and the expenses of establishing military patrols on the Maryland line and also on secret service. My account is settled in the office of the Auditor General up to the first of December. On that day I had expended $3,400, and except some inconsiderable payments made since, the balance remains in my hands. The report of the Auditor General will exhibit the items of the account.

On account of military expenditures by the State on behalf of the United States, as far as the same had been ascertained and settled by the accounting department, was made up to the first day of September, 1861, and presented on the 12th of that month at the Treasury Department of the United States for settlement and allowance. The sum of $566,000 has been received from the Treasury Department on that account. The repayment by the Federal Government of the expenses attending the organization and support of the Reserve Corps, may not be provided for by any existing act of Congress. As these expenses were incurred by the State for the benefit of the federal Government, and have been productive of results most important to the welfare and even safety of the country, it would be right that an act of Congress should be passed providing expressly for their repayment. It lies with the Legislature to adopt the proper means for directing the attention of Congress to this subject.

Assurances have been received from the Treasury Department that the examination of the military accounts of the State will be proceeded in without delay, so that the State may receive a credit for the balance due, in time to apply the same towards the payment of her quota of the direct tax. Assuming the completion of this arrangement, if the State shall assume the direct tax for this year, a savings of fifteen per cent will accrue to her, and no present increase of her taxation will be necessary. Whether this credit be given or not, I recommend that the payment of the direct tax be assumed by the State.

In case the State assumes the payment of this tax then should be such revision of the tax laws as will hereafter equitably apportion the burden among the various interests now subject or that can properly be made subject to taxation. The saving of fifteen per cent. to the people of the State by the assumption is a matter worthy of thought, but a more important consideration is that it will enable you to represent all the varied interests of the Commonwealth to apportion the tax in such a manner as to bear equally upon all. Our revenue laws had imposed real and personal property as its full proportion but little more than one-third of the taxes needed for the ordinary expenditures of the government. By the act of 15th May last the tax on this species of property has already been increased one-sixth. Should the State refuse to assume the United States tax the whole burden of it would fall upon these interests, interests too, most unfavorably affected by the war, while other kinds of property and other sources of revenue, judged by our laws able to pay nearly one-thirds of the present revenues of the State, would not be called on to contribute one dollar of additional tax.

The militia system of the Commonwealth is very imperfect. I recommend the establishment of a commission to frame and report a system more adequate to the exigencies of the times. I earnestly recommend to the Legislature that provision be made for the military instruction of youth. The appointment of a military instructor in the normal schools, would in a short period give teachers to the common schools who would be competent to train the boys in attendance on them. It would in my opinion be wise also to provide for the purchase or leasing by the Commonwealth of a building for a military school, and for employing competent instructors at the expense of the State, no person of the pupils to defray the other expenses. No pupil shall be admitted to this school without having passed a thorough examination on mathematics and all fitting subjects of instruction except the military art proper. I respectfully urge this subject on your early consideration, as one of material, perhaps, vital importance.

I have taken measures to direct the efficient attention of the General Government to the fortification of the water approaches on the sea-board and the lakes, and armaments are in the course of being effected which it is believed will be satisfactory in their result. I send with the message a copy of a communication from Gen. Totten, chief of the Military Engineer Department at Washington. I have also represented to the Secretary of the Navy the necessity for floating defences on the Delaware, and have his assurance that they shall be prepared at the earliest moment.

I have had a correspondence with the authorities and some of the citizens of Erie on the subject of the defenceless condition of that city, and the part of the State bordering on the lake. On examination it is found that there are no defences on the lake, and that the ordnance of the city of Erie was withdrawn by the National Government in the summer of 1861. The Secretary of the Navy, on a request made, directed that the crew of the United States steamer Michigan should not be disbanded, as has been usual, and that vessel will remain in the harbor of Erie during the winter. Should the National Government unexpectedly fail in its duty of providing adequate defences at our assailable points, East and West, I earnestly recommend that the legislature take prompt measures for this purpose. We should be admonished, by recent indications from abroad, to be prepared for our own defence, as well as for the suppression of domestic insurrection.

In selecting the site for a National Armory, if the public good be alone considered, Pennsylvania will be preferred, as she affords the combined advantages of a central position, abundance of material and skilled mechanics, and a people of undoubted loyalty.

I commend to the attention of the Legislature the report of the Superintendent of the Public Schools, the flourishing state of which, and the rapid progress of education are subjects of just congratulation.

The reports of the Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, and of Western Pennsylvania, of the Homes of Refuge at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, of the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and for the Blind, and the Northern Home for Friendless Children at Philadelphia, and of the Pennsylvania Training School for Idiotic and Feeble Minded Children at Media, show that these meritorious charities are well administered, and I recommend that the countenance and aid of the Commonwealth be continued to them.

Under the joint resolution of 16th May last, commissioners have been appointed to revise the revenue laws, whose names will be forthwith submitted for the advice and consent of the Senate. It is hoped that the commissioners will be able to report during the present session of the Legislature. Considering the great labor imposed on them and the vast importance at the present time of an able and efficient performance of the duties of the commissioners, I suggest that the compensation provided for by the joint resolution should be increased to an adequate amount.

It was evident, long since, that it would be impossible for the banks to continue so redeem their obligations in coin, in the face of the large issues of paper, the necessity for which was imposed on them and the government by the exigencies of the times. No surprise, therefore, was felt at the suspension of specie payment by the banks, which took place on Monday, the 30th of December last. Under the circumstances, I recommend that they be relieved from all penalties for this breach of the law.

Pennsylvania has made great efforts to support the Government. She has given more and better clothed, and better equipped men than any other State, and has far exceeded her quota of the military levies. The sons of our best citizens, young men of education and means fill the ranks of her volunteer regiments. Their... whenever an opportunity has been afforded... done honor to the Commonwealth. The... ment among our people, signifies that... the Government established by their fa... tertained to quell the present insurrect... the Union, and they will not tolerate a... the dissolution or reconstruction of it.

ANDREW...

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Jan'y 8, 1861.

The Likely Resu...

The *Christian Advocate and*... commenting upon the probab... war between the United Stat... Britain, closes the article wit... which we publish below, an... believe to be about correct. ... the extract with the remark ... no immediate probability of ... England. It is but the fro... and the dregs at the bottom ... ciety that desire a war—the ... class which is really the ru... not desire a rupture. The ... facturers are indeed suffering ... war relieve them? The sp... aristocratical institutions of ... envies the success of our ... would it not be inexpedien... factory to rush into an e... millions to undertake the de... humbling the young giant o... We must honor the pron... which England defends her ... generosity in offering an a... her flag, but we object to th... the menace in which apolog... tion are sought in this ou... when generosity should ch... actions of those who prof... friends. We are well conv... would not have acted so defi... in other circumstances, or if ... so, she would have paid ... impudence. Without mor... give

ranks of her volunteer regiments. Their gallant conduct, whenever an opportunity has been afforded to them, has done honor to the Commonwealth. The universal movement among our people, signifies that they are loyal to the Government established by their fathers, and are determined to quell the present insurrection and preserve the Union, and they will not tolerate any plan for either the dissolution or reconstruction of it.

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Jan'y 8, 1861.

The Likely Result.

The *Christian Advocate and Journal*, in commenting upon the probabilities of a war between the United States and Great Britain, closes the article with the extract which we publish below, and which we believe to be about correct. It precedes the extract with the remark that there is no immediate probability of a war with England. It is but the froth at the top and the dregs at the bottom of British Society that desire a war—the intermediate class which is really the ruling class, do not desire a rupture. The cotton manufacturers are indeed suffering, but would a war relieve them? The spirit of the aristocratical institutions of that country envies the success of our republic, but would it not be inexpedient and unsatisfactory to rush into an expenditure of millions to undertake the doubtful task of humbling the young giant of the west?—We must honor the promptitude with which England defends her decks, and her generosity in offering an asylum beneath her flag, but we object to the manner and the menace in which apology and reparation are sought in this our dark hour, when generosity should characterize the actions of those who profess to be our friends. We are well convinced that she would not have acted so defiantly were we in other circumstances, or if she had done so, she would have paid dearly for her impudence. Without more prelude we give the extract above alluded to:—

Again we predict there will be no war. If the Christianity of Great Britain does not prevent it its self-interest will. They have a total of 613 war vessels, of which 151 are steam ships, fifty being in reserve; but how can they coal them when here? They have an army of 225,000, but will it not cost something to transport them? And will they not meet a foe? Our army already is over half a million, and our navy 246 war vessels, which could easily be increased. True, we have not shown very much activity in our civil war, but we should fight with different spirit against a foreign enemy. The British might sweep our commerce from the seas, and destroy our seaboard cities, and in doing so, destroy not a little British capital.—Meanwhile the Americans could prey upon the commerce of Great Britain in every sea and pierce her colonies; for while she is prohibited by treaty obligations from commissioning privateers, we could set afloat a fleet of thousands in six months. The strength of the British Empire in peace—commerce and Colonies—would be her weakness in war. The wants of Great Britain are corn and a sale for manufactures. War would shut up at once her chief granary and chief market. The great strength of the United States is within her own boundaries, and war would force their development. It would convert Pennsylvania into a great forge to supply us with iron and cutlery, and California into a great mint, and would fill the West with manufactories to supply its clothing and consume its surplus corn, while its southern portions would become white with cotton, and its interior green with sorghum, and when the war terminated, a protective tariff would forever shut Great Britain out from competition with its fires and looms.

As to the termination of such a conflict, it may be that the Union would be divided, and it may be, too, that the British Empire would be ruined. It is more probable that Canada would be ours than that the South would be theirs. On the one side both the French and the American population would sympathize with us, while on the other the slave population could be freed and armed for us. Should the South anticipate us, we have free negroes enough to turn their arms in our favor.

But this is not all. While Britain was engaged with us in front she would be liable to attack on both flanks. Ireland, which may "be tracked through English statute books as a wounded man through the crowd—by her blood," might practically illustrate the beauties of secession; while France on the other side, would avenge Waterloo. In 1858 a British noble said to us, "We are at the mercy of Napoleon. He could steam over in a few hours with force enough to land; if he could land he could control the arsenals; if he could control the arsenals he could march to London; if he could march to London he could make his own terms, for no British ministry would take the responsibility of continuing the war while so large a part of the population and wealth of the empire lay at the enemy's feet." If that was was true in 1858, would it not be so when her navy should be on our waters?

No cry would be so popular in France as "On to London!" Russia too might remember the Crimea; while Austria, Britain's ancient ally, would be kept busy by Hungary and Italy. God save us from such a war! If the Armageddon must come, let not Protestantism and civil liberty on opposite sides of the Atlantic take opposite sides in the battle.

Since Adam was placed in Eden human action was never more pregnant of results than it is now at Washington. Since Israel stood on the shore of the Red Sea, never was better opportunity for sublime deed than now. May our Moses find his rod, and our Miriam her cymbals! Since Christ hung upon the cross never was there occasion for higher greatness than now. If God shall upheave the Calvary of man's political redemption here, may we not hope that our cross shall be the emblem not of death, but of resurrection.

☞ Major Cameron, son of Secretary Cameron, was recently in Toronto, Canada, on a visit to his wife. On account of his wearing our army uniform, his visit was thought to be other than social, and he was attacked by the Toronto *Leader* but defended by the *Globe*. He was entertained by the British officers of the Thirteenth Regiment, and also serenaded. He represents the feeling in Upper Canada as averse to a war with the United States. Out of a regiment containing 800, only twelve signified their willingness to fight against us.

☞ Utah will most likely apply for admission into the Union during the present session of Congress. The initiatory steps to effect that purpose were taken at a mass meeting held at Great Salt Lake City on the 6th inst. It is not likely that it will be admitted as a State under a constitution recognizing poligamy.

☞ A supplement to the *Reading Daily Times*, received some time since, contains a statement of the amount of money that has been abstracted from the Federal Treasury by dishonest Indian Agents, which, if true, (and more than likely it is,) certainly demands attention. We know that Indian Agencies are anxiously sought after and generally makes the Agents rich men. The remedy sought to be introduced, that of setting apart a portion of the territory of the United States exclusively for the Indians, in which they are to be allowed undisputed sway, would, we think, be attended with much difficulty. "Westward the march of Empire takes its way," and in the course of time the land set apart might be coveted and trespassed upon by the pale face, and hence a war with all the tribes. The remedy is to appoint *honest* Agents, if such can be found; and if honesty be made the passport to office instead of, party services, we should hear no more about Indian Agency speculations.

PHILADELPHIA & READING R. R.—The Pennsylvania Rail Road Company took possession of the finished portions of the above Road on the 1st inst., and will commence vigorous operations for the completion of the entire improvement. H. J. Lombaert, Esq., formerly Superintendent of the Pennsylvania R. R., has been selected for General Superintendent. He is one of the best rail road managers in the country, and will work the road with economy, safety and dispatch.

LOCAL ITEMS.

☞ "Local" of the Harrisburg *Patriot and Union* says that the rents in that place have gone up about ten per cent. for the coming year, owing to a scarcity of houses. The erection of large machine shops at that place, by the Penn'a R. R. Co., has added considerably to the population and increased the demand for houses. In remarking upon the increase of rent "local" says:—"Although we have not put ourselves to the trouble of asking the cause, we are satisfied that the answer would be, 'increased taxation.' This is according to the everlasting fitness of things. Government puts a tax on tea and coffee, and the rich man must pay as much as the poor man. There is some show of justice to the poor man in that proceeding, but when Government lays a direct tax to raise revenue, he collects it from the rich man alone; but the rich man takes precious good care to collect in the shape of increased rents from the poor man and this we consider unfair." It certainly is unfair, for the reason that wages have not advanced, and the very men who wish to increase the rent on poor men would be the very first to oppose a corresponding increase in their wages.—Any man who proposes to advance the rent on a soldier who is fighting for $13 per month, or turns his family out of the house, for the purpose of renting it to one who will pay more, can hardly be considered a patriot.

☞ As the market reporters would say, cotton goods and groceries "have an upward tendency." These articles can now be purchased at a lower figure in many country stores than at wholesale houses in the cities. The reason is that the country stores laid in a supply previous to the advance. Muslins heretofore sold at 8 and 9 cents per yard are now selling at 16 cents, and a good article commands 25 cents. Ten and twelve cent calico has gone up to fifteen and sixteen cents. Some of our merchants who bought early are still selling at the old figures, but those who have purchased lately have had to add the tariff. City dealers in tea, coffee and sugar are said to have withdrawn their stock from the market awaiting a fancy price which they are likely to get. Many merchants in the country could ship their goods to the cities and get a better price for them than they are now getting at home. These are "war times" and we must expect to pay "war price." We have the good news that a steamer with nearly four thousand bales of cotton arrived at New York a few days since, and we expect to hear of the arrival of much more at an early day, as the contrabands down South have been set to work to gather the cotton for the use of the government, which will sell it to our cotton manufacturers and the supply of cotton goods thus be kept up.

ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.—All the illustrated papers published in the United States, together with the *Illustrated London News*, can be had at Fettinger's Literary Emporium. The *London News* is a large paper of forty pages, containing an innumerable variety of engravings and a large colored painting, entitled "The Burgomaster's Dessert," which is one of the most beautiful specimens of the art that we have seen in a long while, and is alone worth the price asked for the paper. While recent actions on the part of the English Government has imbued us with anything else than a friendly feeling for subjects thereof, or their productions, we must still acknowledge the merit of this painting. *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper* and *Harper's Weekly* are always filled with spirited engravings representing battle scenes and other matters of interest, and are well freighted with choice selections and contributions. Fet. also has all the comic papers, together with the best dailies and weeklies from all the principal cities.

AGAIN AT WORK.—Mr. Thomas McAuley has re-built his planing mill, which, together with Allison's steam flouring mill, was burned some two months since. The business of the place demanded the immediate re-erection of the planing mill, and Mr. Mc. set about it at once. The building was soon put up and all necessary machinery properly arranged. The engine was fired up some two weeks since, and the proprietor is now prepared to fill all orders for window-sash, flooring-boards, &c. His energy and perseverance merits success.

☞ A protracted meeting commenced in the Methodist church in this place on Tuesday evening last, and will be continued for some time to come. Similar meetings are also in progress in the Lutheran and Presbyterian churches.

☞ Still expected—A fight in Kentucky.

☞ Thomas White, an Agent of the Haytian Colonization Society, delivered two lectures in this place, during the past week, upon the subject of colonization and the inducements held out by the Government of Hayti. Generally, the colored people of this country would rather go to Hayti than to Africa; and, from the representations we have of the two places, the former appears the most inviting. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the lectures of the Agent were but slimly attended.

☞ Significant.—The Virginia Postmasters are prohibited from taking any currency save Federal specie.

☞ The glass manufactory of Philips & Best, at Pittsburgh, was burned on Tuesday morning last, involving a loss to the proprietors of $125,000.

☞ A happy place—The *Independent Phœnix* of Phœnixville, Chester county, published on the 4th inst., contains nineteen marriage notices.

☞ A recent despatch from Brigham Young states that the war news from the States sent in the morning is published at Salt Lake in the afternoon.

☞ Senator David Wilmot, of this State, has left Washington and is now at home. He is very ill and his friends apprehend that his disease is cancer in the stomach.

☞ Gen. Wm. H Keim has resigned the office of Surveyor General of this State and accepted the appointment of Brigadier General in the United States Army.

☞ The Pennsylvania Rail Road Company having obtained the right of way to its property on Grant street, Pittsburgh, will proceed, as soon as the weather permits, to put up one of the largest and best warehouses in the country.

☞ Eleven miles of corn cribs are building along the line of the Illinois Central railroad by the Company, some twelve miles south of Chicago. They will hold 3,000,000 bushels, which will be received in payment for lands at the full Chicago price.

☞ The butter divided among our boys on the Potomac does not appear of the best quality, and the Pennsylvania *Thirteenth*, alluding to it, says:—"The different grades are now arranged according to the following scale: Strong, bad, rancid, vile, abominable, *Sutler's*."

☞ The "Benecia Boy" is out in a card, in which he says that in consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs between this country and England, he withdraws his challenge to fight the best man in England for $5,000 or $10,000, feeling certain that in case he went there for such a purpose now, he should not receive fair play.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.—There is, perhaps, no department of military business in which there has been a more marked improvement than in the clothing of soldiers.—Not many years since, officers and privates were clad in garments which were almost skin-tight. They wore leather stocks, which were worthy of the name, for they kept the wearer in tribulation; while their padded breasts and tight sleeves made volition a matter of great difficulty. During the present war, such of our volunteers as procure their uniforms at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street above Sixth, Philadelphia, obtain clothing that is perfectly easy, substantial and becoming. The firm named hrve gone largely into the business of making Military Clothing, and their facilities enable them to fill the largest orders in the shortest possible time.

A Card to the Suffering.

The Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great city of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge. Address

REV. WM. COSGROVE.
439, Fulton Avenue.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Those exposed to Bilious attacks caused by miasma, as well as those already suffering from them, and particularly those convalescent, should at once have recourse to Prof. Wood's Restorative cordial and Blood Renovator. It is a pure healthy tonic Cordial, and will at once be felt in all parts of the system, exhilarating and permanently building it up, and thus not only cure, but render the constitution invulnerable to the further progress of dis ease, as well as prevent those new developments to which in a weakened condition we are so liable. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 9th inst., at the residence of D. W. A. Belford, Esq., in this place, by Rev. Wm. Lee Spotswood, Mr. ED. SHELLENBERGER, of Middletown, Pa., to Miss HANNAH L. HIBBS, formerly of the same place.

On Tuesday, the 24th ult., by Rev. S. H. Reid Mr. NICHOLAS LEWIS to Miss MARIA WEIGHT, both of Sinking Valley, this county.

DIED.

In Hollidaysburg, on the 20th ult., FRANK, son of C. B. and Melinda Jones, aged 18 months.

In Logan Tp., on the 21st ult., DAVID B., son of Jonathan and Mary Hamilton, aged 4 years and 10 months

In Hollidaysburg, on the 27th ult., KATE BELL, daughter of Jesse M. and Hannah A. T. Lindsey, aged 2 years, 4 months and 12 days.

At Camp Curtin, on the 24th ult., ROBERT G. MILLER, aged about 27 years. The deceased was a volunteer in Capt. Patterson's company, and while in camp contracted the disease of which he died. The company of which he was a member having been ordered to join Col. Williams' regiment in Kentucky, they brought their deceased comrade as far as Tipton, this county, where he was taken charge of by his friends, and buried the next day. The deceased was a single man and was a member of the Logan Valley Baptist Church.

U. S. ARMY.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE TWELFTH REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY, REGULAR SERVICE, a few more able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. Pay ranges from $13 to $22 per month, according to the rank of the soldier. Each man will be furnished with equipments, ample clothing and subsistence. Quarters, fuel, and medical attendance free of charge. The pay of each soldier commences as soon as he is enlisted.

By an act lately passed, the term of enlistment has been changed from five to THREE YEARS, and every soldier who serves that time is entitled to

$100 BOUNTY

from the Government. Attention is drawn to the fact that the Government has wisely commenced to promote soldiers from the ranks. Advancement is, therefore, open to all.

For further information apply at the Recruiting Office, on Virginia street opposite Lowther's Store, Altoona.

Lieut. J. S. CAMPBELL,
12th Infantry, U. S. A. Recruiting Officer.

GLEN-ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CARPETING,
DRUGGETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, &C.,
WAREHOUSE, No 509 CHESTNUT STREET, (opposite the State House,) PHILADELPHIA. [mar21,'61-1y.

BLANKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—BY VIRTUE

of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas and Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, there will be exposed to sale, at the Court-House in the borough of Hollidaysburg, on

Monday the 27th Day of January, 1862,

at One O'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of David McClain in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Tyrone, Blair county, on the corner of Main and Clearfield streets, thence along Main street to lot No. 94, thence by said lot to an alley, being lot No. 93 in the plot or plan of said borough, having thereon erected a two-story dwelling house and a stable.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David McClain.

ALSO:

All the right, title and interest of John L. Ritz in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in East Sharpsburgh, Blair county, fronting one hundred feet on the turnpike road, and extending back one hundred and thirty-two feet, adjoining lands of Jacob Hoover on the East, and by lands of Matthias Feichter on the North and Daniel Shiffler on the South, having thereon erected a two-story plank dwelling house and a frame stable.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John L. Ritz.

ALSO:

All the right, title and interest of William W. Jackson in and to all that tract of land situate in Blair township, Blair county, bounded on the East by the Frankstown branch of the Juniata River, on the North by lands of James A. Nevling, on the West by lands in the possession of James Gardner, and on the South by lands of Joseph Smith, being a tract of land surveyed in pursuance of a Warrant in the name of Thomas Vanbuskirk—supposed to contain two hundred and forty-nine acres, and one hundred and twenty-five perches, having thereon erected a large two-story brick dwelling house and brick stable, a large frame bank barn and other buildings.

Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William W. Jackson.

ALSO:

All the right, title and interest of John Denny, in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Tyrone, Blair county, fronting sixty feet on Church street, and running back one hundred and sixty-five feet to an alley, bounded on the North by lot of Christian Holmes, on the South by lot of Essington Hammond, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, a frame stable and other buildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Denny.

ALSO:

All the right, title and interest of John C. Heylman and J. R. Jones in and to all those two certain tracts or parcels of land lying and being partly in Blair county and partly in Cambria county, in the State of Pennsylvania, one of which said tracts was surveyed the 22d day of June A. D. 1788, in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth to William McDougal, and the other of which was surveyed on the 23d day of June A. D. 1788, in pursuance of a warrant granted by the said Commonwealth to John Gray, containing together eight hundred acres, (more or less) on which there are coal banks open and in working order, having thereon erected one blacksmith shop, one tool-house and one small office.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John C. Heylman and J. R. Jones.

ALSO:

All the right, title and interest of William Donnelly in and to the following described real estate, situate in Catharine township, Blair county, viz: Commencing at an elm immediately on the bank of the Juniata River, thence running in a straight line to a dog-wood corner (being an original corner), thence South five and one-half degrees West eleven perches to a post, thence South seventy-five and one-half degrees East fifty-six perches to a stone-pile, thence South ten degrees West one hundred and forty-one perches to a post, thence West thirty-nine perches, thence North eighty-two degrees West thirty perches to the canal dam, thence down said river to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and thirty-three acres and one hundred and eighteen perches and allowance; having thereon erected a log dwelling house, a log barn, a frame stable and other improvements.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Donnelly.

ALSO:

All the right, title and interest of John W. Cramer in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Tyrone, Blair county, fronting sixty feet on Plank Road or Main street, and extending back one hundred and eighty feet to an alley, being lot No.— in the general plan of said borough, and bounded on the North-East by a lot of E. L. Spencer, dec'd, and on the South-West by a lot of William Williams, jr., having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling-house, a frame store-house and a frame stable.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John W. Cramer.

ALSO:

All the right, title and interest of Dr. Daniel Beigle in and to all that certain piece or part of a lot of ground in the town of Newry, Blair county, fronting thirty-eight feet on the turnpike road, and extending back two hundred feet (more or less) to an alley, bounded on the North by a lot of George Koon, and on the South by an alley, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and frame stable.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Dr. Daniel Beigle.

SAMUEL McCAMANT.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Hollidaysburg, Jan. 9, 1862.

Iron City College

$35.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the Country. Upward of twelve hundred young men from twenty-eight different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000.00 PER ANNUM,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞ Minister's sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 84 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals,

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Altoona, Jan. 24, '61-1y.

G. W. KESSLER—PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and the public generally, that he still continues the Drug business, on Virginia street, where he keeps constantly on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, VARNISHES and DYE-STUFFS.

By strict attention to business, and a desire to render satisfaction to all as regards price and quality, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

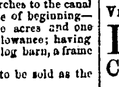
Physicians and merchants supplied on reasonable terms, and all orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. [1-tf.

CORELITE BASE.—Having purchased the right to manufacture the CORELITE BASE for ARTIFICIAL TEETH, I am now prepared to put up dentures on this new and beautiful principle, which is far superior to the old style, on silver plate, as it will not corrode or discolor. It contains no metalic substance, and of course there is no galvanic action, whereby metal plates often become obnoxious. Persons wishing a fine set of teeth will please call and examine specimens.

W. S. BITTNER,
Jan. 2, 1862-tf] Office in Masonic Temple, Altoona.

PORK AND LARD FOR SALE.—I take this method of informing the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that I am now prepared to furnish PORK, in large quantities, at 4½ cents per pound. Also, an excellent article of LARD, at 8 *cents per lb. Wholesale*, or 10 *cents per lb. Retail*. The above articles can be had either at my Market-House or at my residence.



Altoona, Dec. 5, 1861. M. RUNYAN.

TIMBER AND FARM LAND WANTED.

$3,000.—A general assortment of PAINTS to this amount, of all colors, *DRY and in OIL*, well suited for Country Trade, will be exchanged for Real Estate, at wholesale prices. Improved property preferred.

J. WHITE,
124 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 7, 1861.-6 mos.

NOTICE.—The business heretofore carried on under the name, style and title of WOLF & BROTHER, will, from this date, be carried on by A. S. BECKHART—he having employed M. Wolf to act as his Agent. A. S. BECKHART,
per M. WOLF, Agent.
Altoona, December 28th, 1861. [jan 2-6t.]

J. G. ADLUM,
Notary Public,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.
Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman. October 1, 1857.

$25] EMPLOYMENT! [$75
AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company, E. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.
Jept. 12-1y.]

LUMBER FOR SALE.
60,000 SHINGLES, 50,000 LATHES,
and all kinds of BUILDING MATERIALS, lower than the lowest, for Cash. Apply to JOHN SHOEMAKER.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paint, also Chrome, Green, Yellow, Paris Green, dry and ground oil at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S

SPECTACLES AND EYE PRESERvers for sale at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S.

THE
ONLY PREPARATION
WORTHY OF
UNIVERSAL CONFIDENCE AND PATRONAGE.

FOR STATESMEN, JUDGES, CLERGYMEN,

Ladies and Gentlemen, in all parts of the world testify to the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and gentlemen of the Press are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can be here given; see circular for more, and it will be impossible for you to doubt.

47 Walt street, New York, Dec. 20, 1858.

GENTLEMEN:—Your note of the 15th inst., has been received, saying that you had heard that I had been benefitted by the use of Wood's Hair Restorative, and requesting my certificate of the fact if I had no objection to give it.

I award it to you cheerfully, because I think it due. My age is about 50 years; the color of my hair auburn, and inclined to curl. Some five or six years since it began to turn gray, and the scalp on the crown of my head to lose its sensibility and dandruff to form upon it. Each of these disagreeabilities increased with time, and about 4 months since a fourth was added to them, by hair falling off the top off my head and threatening to make me bald.

In this unpleasant predicament, I was induced to try Wood's Hair Restorative, mainly to arrest the falling off of my hair, for I had really no expectation that gray hair could ever be restored to its original color except from dyes. I was, however, greatly surprised to find after the use of two bottles only, that not only was the falling off arrested, but the color was restored to the gray hairs and sensibility to the scalp, and dandruff ceased to form on my head, very much to the gratification of my wife, at whose solicitation I was induced to try it.

For this, among the many obligations I owe to her sex, I strongly recommend all husbands who value the admiration of their wives to profit by my example, and use it if growing gray or getting bald.

Very respectfully,
BEN. A. LAVENDER.

To O J Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, New York.

My family are absent from the city, and I am no longer at No. 11 Carroll Place.

Yours truly, WM. H. KENEDY.

Siamaston, Ala., July 20th, 1859.

To Prof. O J Wood: Dear Sir—Your Hair Restorative has done my hair so much good since I commenced the use of it, that I wish to make known to the PUBLIC of its effects on the hair, which are great. A man or woman may be nearly deprived of hair, and by a resort to your "Hair Restorative," the hair will return more beautiful than ever; at least this is my experience. Believe it all!

Yours truly, WM. H. KENEDY.

P. S.—You can publish the above if you like. By publishing in our Southern papers you will get more patronage south. I see several of your certificates in the Mobile *Mercury*, a strong Southern paper. W H KENEDY.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Prof. O J Wood: Dear Sir—Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1851, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ¼ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street. St. Louis, Mo.

For sale in Altoona by A. ROUSH and G. W. KESSLER, Agents, and all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
July 1st, 1861-1yeow

A PERFECT FIT WARRANTED.

D. W. A. BELFORD,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
VIRGINIA STREET, OPPOSITE JAGGARD'S STORE.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EAST, the largest assortment of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.,
SUITABLE FOR
GENTLEMEN'S WINTER WEAR,
that has ever been offered to the citizens of Altoona. An examination of my stock will be sufficient to convince any one that I can supply the wants of the community in this line.

☞ I am also prepared to MAKE UP work on the shortest notice, and IN THE LATEST STYLE OF THE FASHION. I feel confident that I can give

AS NEAT AND PERFECT A FIT

as can be had outside of the very best establishments in the cities.

I invite an inspection of my goods and work, knowing that they will speak better for me than anything I could say in an advertisement.

Altoona, Nov. 23, 1861-tf.

REFORMED
AMERICAN PRACTICE.
GO AND SEE THE
ROOT AND HERB DOCTOR, who can be consulted at Mr. WOODS', in Altoona, on the 9th of January. Also, the 10th of February. Also, the 7th of March.

He treats all diseases that flesh is heir to. He invites all females that may be suffering with diseases peculiar to their sex, to call and examine his new mode of treatment, as thousands have been restored to health who have been abandoned by others. He is in possession of perfect instruments for sounding the lungs and chest, and is therefore able to determine the exact condition of the vital organs—consequently can treat such complaints with greater safety and certainty than it is possible for those who guess at the disease and experiment for its cure. He believes that for every malady, there is found in our soil a sure and never-failing remedy.

☞ Patients can receive treatment for $5 per month, except in cases of Cancers and Tumors, they varying from $10 to $100. Examinations free. See handbills.

Dec. 19, 1861.] DR. W. LEVINGSTON.

CONFECTIONERY
AND OYSTER SALOON,
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INFORM the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that his CONFECTIONERY, NUT and FRUIT STORE, is always supplied with the very best articles to be had, and in great variety. He has also an

OYSTER SALOON

attached to his store, in which he will serve up OYSTERS in every style during the season.

FRESH-BAKED BREAD & PIES always on hand.

He is at all times prepared to supply cakes, candies, &c., or picnics and other parties. He invites a share of public patronage, believing that he can render full satisfaction to all.

Remember, his store and saloon is on Virginia street, two doors below Patton's Hall. OTTO ROSSI.
Altoona, Oct. 10, 1861-tf

THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.

Invite attention to their LARGE, VARIED and HANDSOME assortment of

NEW FALL GOODS,

Embracing all the NEWEST STYLES in SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, EMBROIDERIES, and FANCY DRY GOODS.

Also, a full assortment of MOURNING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITS, &c.

☞ This stock is principally T. W. EVANS & CO.'S OWN IMPORTATION, having been selected in the best European Markets, expressly for their own Retail Trade, and will be found unsurpassed for Style, Quality, and REASONABLE PRICES.

NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET,
BELOW CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Wholesale buyers will find it advantageous to examine this Stock. [Oct17-2m.]

ON HAND AGAIN—WE HAVE THE pleasure of announcing to our customers and all others, that we are on hands again with a large and varied stock of

FALL GOODS;

and as our old stock was *beautifully cleaned out*, those who feel inclined to patronize us will have the advantage of selecting from an almost entirely

NEW AND FRESH STOCK

of goods, which we feel confident will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. We particularly invite our lady friends to call and Examine our splendid line of

DRESS GOODS, &C.,

which we think cannot fail to please.

J. & J. LOWTHER.
Altoona, Oct. 9th, 1861-3t.

TILGHMAN V. RHOADS,.....CHARLES SAILOR.

REVERE HOUSE,
(LATE EAGLE HOTEL,)
Third Street, above Race,
PHILADELPHIA.
RHOADS & SAILOR, PROPRIETORS.
TERMS, $1.25 PER DAY.
March 7, 1861-1y

DENTISTRY.

J. IRVIN STEEL, D. D. S., having located permanently in Altoona, respectfully offers his services in the different departments of

Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry.

Office nearly opposite C. Jaggard's Store, Virginia st., Altoona, Pa. [May 16, '61-tf.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND LOT, desirably located in the Borough of Altoona. Apply to JOHN SHOEMAKER.
Altoona, Feb. 9, 1860-tf.

OYES! O YES!—GENTLEMEN draw nigh and hear. JOSEPH P. TROUT announces to the public, that he is ready to discharge his duty as an Auctioneer whenever called upon. [jan. 2 '56.

BILLIOUS AFFECTIONS,
LIVER COMPLAINT.
SICK HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA, &C., &C.
JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS,
A MILD, PROMPT & EFFECTIVE REMEDY.

THERE is scarcely any disease in which purgative medicines are not required; and much sickness and suffering might be prevented were they more generally used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might be avoided by the timely and judicious use of proper Cathartic medicines.

Convinced of the correctness of these views,

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS

Are recommended with the greatest confidence, experience having demonstrated them to be far superior to any other in use, being more mild, prompt, safe and uniform in their operation. While using them no particular care is required, and patients may eat and drink as usual. Age will not impair them, as to always readily dissolve in the stomach. In small doses they are alterative and gently laxative, but in large doses are actively cathartic, cleansing the whole alimentary canal from all putrid, irritating and fecal matters.

For DYSPEPSIA, these Pills are really an invaluable article, gradually changing the vitiated secretions of the Stomach and Liver, and producing healthy action in those important organs. In cases of long standing, a cure will be more speedily effected by using, in conjunction with the Pills, either JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE or TONIC VERMIFUGE, according to directions.

For Liver Complaint, Gout, Jaundice, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Fevers, Nervousness, Diseases of the Skin, Impurity of the Blood, Sik Headache, Costiveness, Piles, Female Diseases, and Billious Affections, these Pills have proved themselves eminently successful. All that is asked for them is a fair trial.

As these Pills have proved themselves so eminently successful in removing diseases of the Liver, Dyspepsia and diseases of the Skin, I have thought it advisable to add the following remarks on

LIVER COMPLAINT.

This is a disease much talked about, but at the same time very imperfectly understood.

Properly speaking, every derangement of the Liver or Billious system is a Liver Complaint, but the peculiar state of the Liver to which I now have reference is a *Chronic Affection*, and usually arises from a torpid or congestive state of that important organ. Sometimes the bile is deficient in quantity, or vitiated in quality, or both these states prevail at the same time. Sometimes the disease is owing to obstruction in the duct or pipe which conveys the bile from the liver into the bowels. This obstruction is very frequent, and is usually caused by the pipe being clogged up by thick, tenacious slime or mucous, and sometimes by gall-stones. The bile is then thrown back into the gall-bladder, where it is absorbed by numerous small vessels which convey it into the Thoracic Duct, a pipe that runs up along the spine, and terminates in and empties itself into the left vein of the left shoulder, near its junction with the veins of the head and neck, and thence the bile is conveyed to the heart and becomes mixed with the blood. The bile in this manner being diverted from its proper course, and circulating in a part of the body where it never is designed by nature, produces much evil, and often disastrous effects upon the health of the individual—because, for want of healthy bile to mix with the half-digested food, a complete separation never takes place between the chyle (the milky liquor which forms the blood) and those parts of the food designed by nature to be ejected from the bowels—for the bile, when present, purifies and separates the healthy from the unhealthy portions, in the same manner that isinglass or white of eggs separate wine or cider from their impurities—and, consequently, the very foundation of life is vitiated and corrupted. Costiveness prevails—or alternately costiveness or diarrhœa—wind in the stomach and bowels, and the patient is often annoyed with worms, and frequently with the piles. The coarse particles of the bile thus mixed with the blood, more or less obstruct the pores of the skin and small blood-vessels, and hence give rise to various diseases of the skin, such as erysipelas, cozema, itchings, small watery vessels, blotches tumors, pimples, scurfiness, boils, sore eyes, sores and ulcers of various kinds. The skin is more or less yellow, and (when the disease is of long standing,) often very *dark*, and has a disagreeable, *dirty, greasy* appearance, and sometimes there is a perfect jaundice. The *whites* of the *eyes* also has a *green* or *yellow* tinge.

MORE OR LESS bile is strained from the blood in its passage through the kidneys, and, by its acrimony, produces pains in the back, and scalds and irritates all the urinary passages. Some days the passage of urine is profuse, and natural in appearance; at other times it is scanty, and the desire to evacuate is frequent and urgent. Sometimes the color is nearly white and milky, but usually it is high colored, red or yellow, with a rank, offensive odor, and sometimes it is bloody.

The tongue is usually more or less coated with a brown scurf. There is irritation, and frequently chronic inflammation of the inner surface of the stomach and bowels, with a tenderness on pressure, and a soreness along the lower edge of the ribs.

SOMETIMES THERE IS A LOATHING of food, and at other times there is a voracious appetite. There is often a feeling of chilliness, and coldness of the feet and knees, and along the inside of the thighs—sour or bitter eructations, and sometimes a spitting or throwing up of the food after eating.

There is a feeling of oppression across the stomach and chest, as if pressed down by a weight; troublesome and often frightful dreams, low spirits, languor, want of energy, melancholy restlessness and discontentedness, dreamyness of mind—timorousness and a great deal of trouble, and a disposition to magnify everything, sometimes great watchfulness and an inability to sleep—at others great drowsiness, weariness, and disinclination to motion.

AT TIMES THE FACE is flushed, with more or less fever, especially at night or in the afternoon. Sometimes violent colics, and wandering pains in various parts of the body. Frequently there is a short hacking cough, with a huskiness of the throat, and sometimes a very severe, dry, and hard cough, which is often mistaken for consumption. This cough often commences in the latter part of the night or early in the morning, and lasts for hours, frequently producing nausea and vomiting. If there be any expectoration, it is a tough, ropy, tenacious phlegm, which adheres to everything it touches. There are also frequently chronic pleurisy pains in various parts of the chest, which shift about from one part of the breast or side to the other. Sometimes abscesses form in the liver, and pressing upward on the lungs, produce constriction and cough, and breaking, discharge their contents into the lungs, whence it must be ejected by expectoration, or the patient is destroyed. Some persons are troubled with spasmodic twitches in various parts of the body, s

HEADQUARTER

Dry Goods and Grocery

BAZAAR.

NEW STOCK, NEW FIRM,

AND

LOW PRICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Altoona and vicinity, that they have purchased THE ENTIRE STOCK OF J. E. ICKES, ON THE CORNER OF BRANCH AND ANNIE STREETS, ALTOONA, where they are now receiving and opening

A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES'

Plain & Fancy Dress Goods,

Consisting of PLAIN and FIGURED SILKS, BOMBAZINES, REPKAS, FRENCH MERINOS, THIBET CLOTHS, COBURGS, Plain and Fancy WOOL DELAINES, Children's Fancy SACK FLANNELS, ALPACAS, Plain and Printed CASHMERES, LAVELLAS, MOHAIR. DE BEGES, PERSIAN TWILL, COMMON DELAINES, and an endless variety of the

LATEST STYLE PRINTS

MEN'S WEAR.

CLOTHS, PLAIN AND FANCY CASSIMERES, UNIONS, CASHMERETS, TWEEDS, JEANS, CORDUROYS, BLUE AND GREY DRILLS, CHECK, TICKING, AND HICKORY STRIPE.

WOOLEN GOODS.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE BROCHE WOOLEN AND NEW STYLE RIBBED

CASHMERE SHAWLS,

BLANKETS, COMFORTS,

NUBIAS, AND LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOODS.

WHITE GOODS.

IRISH LINEN, CAMBRICS, VICTORIA LAWNS, PLAIN AND DOTTED SWISS. BOBINETS, EDGINGS, AND THE NICEST AND CHEAPEST LOT OF

NEEDLEWORK

COLLARS AND SETS ever offered in Altoona.

BOOTS & SHOES

AND

HATS & CAPS,

THEY ARE DETERMINED TO SELL

Cheaper than the Cheapest.

Their assortment of

WOOLEN HOSIERY

AND

GLOVES

is very complete and the low prices they are selling them at is certainly astonishing.

QUEENSWARE,

HARDWARE,

GROCERIES, FLOUR, BACON, CHEESE, SYRUPS, and MOLASSES, MACKEREL, HERRING, CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, CARBON AND FISH OIL, and, in fact, everything usually kept in a FIRST-CLASS STORE.

☞ As they make their purchases almost entirely for CASH, and as they WILL SELL FOR

CASH ONLY,

AND KEEP NO BOOKS, it will enable them to sell Goods at very moderate prices; and by fair dealing and strict attention to business they hope to secure a liberal share of public patronage.

GEIS & PLITT.

Nov. 21, 1861-1m.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A

BAD BREATH,

SORE MOUTHS,

CANKER.

DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,

NURSING SORE MOUTH;

And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH

to all who use it. No YOUNG LADY or YOUNG GENTLEMAN who is afflicted with

A BAD BREATH

should delay applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A BAD BREATH is an offence for which there is no excuse while

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve this,

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Mouth Wash.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

☞ *Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.*

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the

CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL.

☞ ITS ACTION BEING ENTIRELY MECHANICAL—POLISHING WITHOUT WEARING THE ENAMEL.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder

is Recommended by all Eminent Dentists.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTHACHE DROPS,

FOR THE CURE OF

TOOTHACHE

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with

TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Toothache Drops

in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE ONLY 12½ CTS. PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Neuralgia Plasters,

FOR THE CURE OF

NEURALGIA,

or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Powders

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE ONLY 15 CENTS EACH.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Nov. 21, 1861-1y.

THE LATEST ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT HILEMAN'S.

THE SUBSCRIBER INFORMS HIS customers, and the public generally, that he has just received a large and beautiful assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which, for magnificence, extent and variety, have never before been excelled in Blair county. Particular attention is invited to our stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Berges, Brilliants, Lawns, Delaines, Chintzes, De Beges, Crapes, Prints, Crape and Stella Shawls, Mantillas, Undersleeves and Hosiery, Bonnets and Ribbons, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hooped Skirts, Skirting, Lace Mitts, &c., &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

We have Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, Jeans, &c. Heads of families would do well to call and examine our stock of Winter Goods for Boys.

Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Glassware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Oil Cloths, Carpets, &c., in any quantity and at prices that cannot fail to please.

GROCERIES.

Our stock of Groceries is more extensive than ever, and consists of Rio and Java Coffee, Crushed, Loaf and N. O Sugars; Green, Y. H. and Black Teas; Molasses, Soaps, Candles, Salt, Fish, &c.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, and an endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

Oct. 10, 1861. J. B. HILEMAN.

HELLO! THIS WAY, NEIGHBOR?

NEW FALL and WINTER GOODS AT OLD PRICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the east, where he has been selecting his stock of Fall and Winter Goods with the greatest care and exclusively for *CASH*, which enables him to sell as low if not a little *lower* than any house in the place. He would therefore say to all those who wish to purchase their Fall and Winter Goods to call and examine his new stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction. His goods are of the best quality and very cheap.

ALL COTTON GOODS AT OLD PRICES.

His Stock consists of Ladies' Dress Goods of every variety, shade and color, from a plain Delaine at 12 cents, up to Plaid and Plaid Delaines all wool, at 25 and 37½ cts., Figured Delaines from 12½ to 25 cts., Persian Cloths, Conestoga and American Prints 10 yards for $1, Lancaster and Domestic Ginghams from 10 to 12½ cts., all-wool Flannel from 25 to 37½ cts., heavy Sheeting Muslin 12½ cts., Bleached Muslin from 6¼ to 12½ cts., Satinets all wool Tweeds and Jeans of every variety and price.

Men and Boys' Boots and Shoes; Women, Misses and Children's Shoes; Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES. Rio Coffee at 17 cents, White Sugar 11 cts., Brown Sugar from 8 to 10 cts.; Imperial, Y. Hyson and Black Teas; Syrup from 60 to 65 cts.; Cedar and Willow Ware; Flour, Feed, &c., &c.

October 3d, 1861. J. A. SPRANKLE.

CAMPBELL'S

SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLAR

NEWSPAPER PRESS.

FOR THE ABOVE SUM IN CASH I will furnish one of my superior NEWSPAPER PRESSES, that can be driven by hand with ease at the rate of

SEVEN HUNDRED SHEETS PER HOUR.

on any kind of a job from a colored poster down, and do its work as well as any cylinder Press in the world.

Bed 31 X 46 inches, rolls a form with two rollers of 26 X 42 inches, weighs only 3,300 lbs. and can be put up and set running by any ordinary printer.

I have issued a specimen done on this press, in pamphlet form, containing a cut of it, and will take great pleasure in sending a copy to those who have not received it, on the receipt of a paper from them.

Any publisher inserting this advertisement, to the amount of $10, and sending me a paper containing it, will be allowed the amount of their bill towards payment on one of my presses, if ordered after one year from September 1, 1861. If ordered within one year, $20 will be allowed for the bill. If ordered within six months $30 will be allowed. And if within three months, $40 will be allowed for the bill.

THESE ARE WAR TIMES AND WAR PRICES.

You will find it for your interest to communicate directly with me, as I warrant the press to be all I represent it, which your merchant can easily find out for you if you are a total stranger in New York. For further particulars please address A CAMPBELL,

No. 16, Spruce street, N. Y.

Sept. 19, 1861.

GREAT EXCITEMENT! AT JESSE SMITH'S.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the city with his

FALL & WINTER STYLES OF

Hats & Caps.

His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection, of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

His stock of Ladies and Misses' Furs is the best ever brought to this place, consisting of every variety, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, and he feels confident that he can send them away rejoicing, if not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Furs, &c., ever exhibited in this town.

☞ *Store on Virginia Street, opposite the Lutheran Church.*

Oct. 3, 1861. JESSE SMITH.

ALTOONA HIGH SCHOOL.

PROF. JOHN MILLER, PRINCIPAL.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on *MONDAY*, Nov. 4th. The established reputation of Prof. Miller as an accomplished scholar and successful Teacher is a sure guarantee to parents, guardians and others, that the school will be so conducted as to give full satisfaction.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.

For English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Mental and Advanced Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Latin and Greek	$12 50
For German or French	5 00
For Music	5 00

☞ Payment of subscription to be made *monthly* to the School Directors.

DR. CALDERWOOD offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity. Office on *Virginia Street*, nearly opposite C. J. Mann's Store.

REFERENCES:

J. B. LUDEN, M. D., Huntingdon.
JNO. MCCULLOCH, M. D., "
H. T. COFFEY, " Pittsburgh.
Rev. J. B. CRIST, Birmingham.
Rev. THOMAS STEVENSON, Tyrone City.
JACOB BURLEY, "
C. GUYER, "
W. BURLEY, "
M. H. JOLLY, "

Altoona, May 9th, 1861-1y*

W. M. LLOYD & CO., *ALTOONA, PA.,*

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO., *HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,*

BANKERS,

(*Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co."*)

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates.

Feb. 3d, 1859.

WM. S. BITTNER,

Dental Surgeon,

OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

Teeth extracted without pain by the Current Electro-Magnetic Machine.

FLOUR.—THE BEST QUALITY OF FAMILY FLOUR for sale, Wholesale and Retail.—Apply to J. SHOEMAKER,

Dec. 11, 1856-tf. Masonic Temple.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Trusses and Shoulder Braces for sale at

1-tf G. W. KESSLER'S.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

Agent for Blair County.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE

of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. B. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [March 21, 1861-tf.

THE HEROES OF PEACE

AND

THE HEROES OF WAR.

E. ANTHONY, 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, is now publishing, in addition to other portraits, the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as

BRADY'S NATIONAL PHYTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY,

in which is included Portraits of nearly all the PROMINENT MEN OF AMERICA, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other confederates. Price of Portraits $5.00 per dozen. Can be sent by mail.

Scenes of the War for the Union,

are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form, ALSO,

Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, in Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India, Cuba, &c., *ad infinitum.*

OUR INSTANTANEOUS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

Are the Greatest Wonder of the Age.

These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of leaves, or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views. They are sold for $3.00 per dozen.

We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopes, Photographic Albums, and Photographic Materials in the United States, and perhaps in the world.

CATALOGUES, containing lists of our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopes, &c., sent free by mail, on receipt of a stamp.

E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway, Aug8-1y near St. Nicholas, New York.

LABOR-SAVING WASHING MACHINE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING purchased the right for Blair county, of

Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine,

are now manufacturing them at Altoona, and intend to supply them to those persons throughout the county who desire a LABOR-SAVING MACHINE.

This machine is got up on an entirely new principle, and is considered, by those who have seen it in use, the best that has ever been brought before the public.

Among the many advantages of this machine over all others may be mentioned the following:

1st. Its simplicity of construction, making it almost impossible to get out of order.

2d. Its speed, which astonishes alike the operator and the looker on.

3rd. The facility with which it adapts itself to the bulk or quantity of clothes desired to be washed.

4th. It washes equally well the finest and lightest fabric or the coarsest and heaviest, such as bed-quilts, comforts, blankets, &c.

McMINN & DERN,
Altoona, Blair County, Pa.

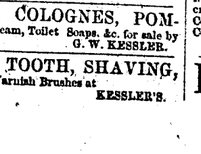
We the undersigned, hereby certify that we are now using Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine and are fully satisfied that it is a very excellent article of the kind; combining as it does great speed with little labor, and performing its work in the most satisfactory manner. We therefore cheerfully recommend it to all who desire a real labor-saving washing machine.

JOHN WOODS, EMILE TIETZE,
MICHAEL CALVERT, THOS. MCALLEY,
JOSEPH G. ADLUM. DANIEL PRICE.
R. A. O. KERR.

STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has just received a large supply of STOVES *of all Patterns*, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.



TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice. He also manufactures LEADED IRON SPOUTING, which is said to be much superior to galvanized sheet-iron or tin.

He has also attached a copper-smithing room to his establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of cop per and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

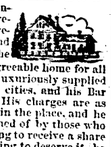
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ Store on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward.

STEPHEN WINTERS.

Altoona, Sept. 1st, 1861.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.



I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.

Altoona, May 27, 1859.-1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

S. M. WOODKOK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE SEVERAL Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on ANNIE STREET, 3 doors above the Post Office.

Sept. 6, 1860.-tf.

COAL.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR EVERY family to get in their supply of coal for the Winter, and the subscriber would therefore inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that he is prepared to supply them, on short notice, with a superior article of ANTHRACITE and ALLEGHENY BITUMINOUS COAL. He will sell it cheap by the Train, Car, or Cart Load, or by the bushel, delivered at the door of the purchaser.

☞ Yard on the North side of the Railroad—upper end of Altoona Yard.

July 25, 1861.-tf. H. R. MYERS.

LYCOMING COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, agent of the Lycoming Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture and Property* of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any company in the State. Office, in the Masonic Temple.

Jan. 3, '56-tf] JOHN SHOEMAKER, *Agent.*

HAIR OILS, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps, &c. for sale by

1-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

HAIR, HAT, TOOTH, SHAVING, Paint, Sash and Varnish Brushes at

KESSLER'S.

NEW GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER,

Just Arrived and Now Being Opened at

M'CORMICK'S STORE,

IN THE OLD PLACE.

WE respectfully invite Purchasers to call and examine our stock of Fall and Winter Goods, as we think they will be found, upon examination, to compare favorably with any other assortment in the place, as well in quality as in price, although we are not prepared to say (as some of our Brother Chips have said,) that some descriptions of goods have not advanced in price, for in doing so we would come in contact with the intelligence of the people, as every boy of six years old knows better—that we cannot sell domestic goods at old prices, unless we buy an inferior quality.

We have a full assortment of Goods, embracing all the usual varieties, such as FRESH COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, SPICES, &C., to make up the full

FAMILY GROCERY.

Also, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., with a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

FOR MEN AND BOYS, from a fine dress coat down to a monkey-jacket.

Also, a full assortment of *HARDWARE, CEDAR WARE, QUEENSWARE, CROCKERY WARE, &C., &C., &C.*

And as to

DRY GOODS,

our assortment is complete; and as we have adopted the CASH SYSTEM, as near as we can, we are enabled to sell at much lower prices than when we gave a general credit. We therefore feel very grateful to our friends and a generous Public for the very liberal patronage heretofore given us, and hope, by strict attention to business and a full determination to please our patrons in prices and qualities, to retain the same—still adhering closely to an old motto—"*Quick Sales and Small Profits.*"

[Oct. 31, '61-tf.] OLD STAND, North Ward.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.

Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest portable light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.

Aug. 19, 1858-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,

The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor, as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined, always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one to fit me out of the suds.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.

Altoona, May 25-5m JACOB SNYDER.

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

SPOUTING, &C.

S. RIGG WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves*, of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.

He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttles, Stove Pipe, &c.*

He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county, of R. V. JONES'

IMPROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER,

an invention which needs only to be seen to be appreciated and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.

☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING, either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859-1y

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GROCERY, PROVISION

AND

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM the public that he has purchased the interest of A. MILLIRON in the Grocery and Provision Store heretofore kept by them on Virginia Street, below Caroline St., where he will continue the business, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

FLOUR, HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES, DRIED BEEF, FISH, SALT, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, SPICES, CONFECTIONARIES,

and everything usually kept in Grocery and Provision Stores, all of which he receives fresh from the eastern and western cities, and will sell at the most reasonable prices.

Having recently obtained license to sell liquor by wholesale, I will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of liquors of the best qualities to be had.

I respectfully solicit a share of public custom.

July 12, 1861-tf.] J. BERKOWITZ.

MORE GOOD NEWS!

The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTING,

material for

FINE AND COARSE OVERCOATS,

material for

BOYS' CLOTHING,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Undershirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Neck-ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

All work ordered will be made up in the very best style, according to the latest fashions, on short notice.

Nov. 1, 1860-tf THOMAS ELWAY.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES, BROGANS, GAITERS, &C.,

which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All first he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place, two doors below Post Office.

Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!

The undersigned is prepared to locate LAND WARRANTS in the Omaha and Nebraska City Land Offices.—Good selections can now be made near the large streams and settlements. The lands of this Territory, now in Market, are of the best quality.

☞ Selections carefully made. Letters of inquiry requested. ALEX. F. MCKINNEY,

OREAPOLIS, Cass County, N. Ter.

July 14, 1859.-tf

REFERENCES:

Rev. A. B. CLARK, Altoona, Pa.
Wm. M. LLOYD & Co., Bankers, Altoona, Pa.
MCCRUM & DERN, Editors, "
THOS. A. SCOTT, Supt. P. R. R., "
D. MCMURTRIE, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.

BLAIR COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, Agent of the Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture and Property*, of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any Company in the State. Office with Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.

Jan. 27, '59-tf D. T. CALDWELL, *Agent.*

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS just received and for sale by

Oct. 15-tf] J. B. HILEMAN.

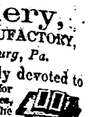
HUTTER'S

STATE CAPITOL Book Bindery,

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY,

No. 54 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

This establishment is chiefly devoted to the manufacture of Blank Books for Banks, County Offices, Railroad Companies, and private individuals. In all cases the very best of stock and workmanship may be relied upon. Blank Books printed, paged and bound to any desired pattern. Sheriff's, Attorneys and Justices Dockets of all sizes, made and ruled to order. Triennial and Yearly Assessments, Duplicates, &c., for county purposes, printed or plain, ruled and bound to order. County Dockets made of the best linen paper.



Librarians, and others, desiring to have their Books well bound and at moderate prices, should give us a call. Newspapers of the largest sizes, Harper's Weekly, Gleason's Pictorial, Ballous, Scientific American, London News, bound to order, and in any style required. Harper's Monthly Magazine, Knickerbocker, Blackwood's and Graham's Magazines, Godey's Lady's Book, Lady's Repository, Peterson's Magazine, Piano Music, &c., bound in extra styles, or the more plain and substantial half binding. Select Pamphlets, Law Magazines, Pamphlet laws, bound in good Library style, at very moderate prices. Persons having a number of volumes to bind, will receive a liberal discount. Binding can safely be sent to us from a distance by Express, and all work entrusted to our care will be speedily executed, safely packed and returned by Express. All work warranted. Address F. L. HUTTER,

Harrisburg, Pa.

☞ McCRUM & DERN, at the *Tribune* Office, are our agents for Altoona, and cheerfully recommend the above to attention in relation to binding, and receive and return books free from extra charges, for all who entrust their work to our care. [March 21, 1861-1y

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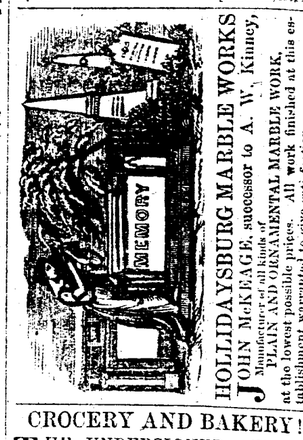


GROCERY AND BAKERY!

THE UNDERSIGNED ANNOUNces to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has just received a large invoice of

FRUITS, CONFECTIONARIES, NUTS, SPICES

and notions for children &c., expressly for the Holidays. He will also keep always on hand a good stock of plain and fancy cakes, of his own manufacture.

LEMONS, PRUNES, RAISINS, &C,

always on hand at all seasons of the year.

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Butter,

EGGS, GOOD WHITE WHEAT FLOUR,

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CORN MEAL, &C,

always in store and for sale in large or small quantities. Call, examine and price my stock and you will find it as good and cheap as any in town.

Dec. 20, '60-1y.] JACOB WISE.

THE GREAT QUESTION WHICH now agitates the mind of every person is, where can I get the best article for my money? In regard to other matters, the subscriber would not attempt to direct, but if you want anything in the line of

BOOTS OR SHOES

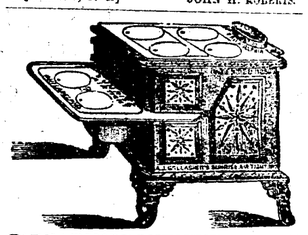
he invites an examination of his stock and work.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., which he offers at fair prices.

He will give special attention to custom work, all of which will be warranted to give satisfaction. None but the best workmen are employed.

Remember my shop is on Virginia street, immediately opposite Kessler's Drug Store.

September 3, '57-tf] JOHN H. ROBERTS.



GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN COOKING STOVES.

CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE AND GAS AND SAVING OF FUEL.

The subscriber takes pleasure in offering to the public NEW GAS AND SMOKE CONSUMING Cooking Stove, recently patented, which is destined to supercede all others, as it requires

ONE-THIRD LESS FUEL

than other stoves and is more easily, quickly and regularly heated. No unpleasant smell of gas arises from this stove from the fact that it is all consumed ere it can escape. There is no trouble from smoke as that unpleasant and often annoying exhalation is also consumed inside of the stove. Neither is there any danger of flues or chimneys becoming clogged with soot or the mortar loosened by the gas arising from coal fires.

Persons wishing to purchase stoves are invited to call at the store of the subscriber, in the Masonic Temple, and examine the above stoves. JOHN SHOEMAKER.

Sole Agent for Blair County.

N. B. All kinds of Air-tight, Parlor Cooking and Egg Stoves on hand. [Aug. 12, 1858.

H. FETTINGER'S

General News Agency,

No. 1, ALTOONA HOUSE.

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, CONFECTIONARIES

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

TOYS AND NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

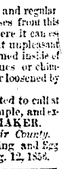
October 24, 1861.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.—This Great Journal of Crime and Criminals is in its Twelfth Year, and is widely circulated throughout the country. It contains all the Great Trials, Criminal Cases, and Appropriate Editorials on the same, together with information on Criminal Matters, not to be found in any other newspaper.

☞ Subscriptions $2 per annum; $1 for six months, to be remitted by subscribers, (who should write their names and the town, county and State where they reside plainly) to G. W. MATSELL & CO.,

15-tf] Editor & Prop'r. of New York Police Gazette, *New York City.*

BOOTS AND SHOES.—THE UNdersigned has now on hand and will sell cheap at his store in the Masonic Temple, a large and complete assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, ready made, or made to order, Overshoes, Ladies' Sandals, Gum Shoes, Cork Soles, and everything in his line of business, of the best quality and on the most reasonable terms. All custom work warranted.



Jan. 2, '56-tf.] J. SAOEMAKER.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—Insurance on Real or personal property will be effected on the most reasonable terms by their agents in Altoona at his office in Anna St.

March 17, 1859. JOHN SHOEMAKER, Agent.

LEVI'S PREPARATION FOR EXterminating RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, and Bed-bugs without danger in its use under any circumstances for sale at the Drug Store of G. W. KESSLER.

Jan. 24, '56-tf]

PINE AND LARD OILS, CAMphene, Burning Fluid, Carbon Oil, &c., at

Jan. 3, '56-tf] KESSLER'S.

ON HAND AT McCORMICK'S Store —A splendid assortment of Ready-Made clothing. Call and see. Nov. 25,-tf

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GROCERIES.—A LARGE AND complete assortment of Groceries have just been received at the store of J. B. HILEMAN.

McCRUM & DERN,

VOL. 6.

THE ALTOONA TRIB

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